BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 30 APRIL, 1839. No. 3284.

FOR BUSHIRE & KARRACK.—with quick dispatch, the Ketch Wave, of 60 Tons, this vessel though small could accommodate 3 or 4 passengers comfortably, and offers a favorable opportunity for persons proceeding to the above ports, for freight or passage Apply, to G. J. SIMMONS at Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee.—April 30th 1839.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The Third Annual Meeting of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held, on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, at 10 o'clock, in the Native Education Society's Rooms, Esplanade.

The Chair will be taken by the Hon'ble the Governor.

JOHN BELL.—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 26th April, 1839.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

ON application, post paid, to the undersigned, the following seeds, and cuttings, will be supplied to those who may be desirous of cultivating them, viz :—

Senna Seeds.	Tapioca Cuttings.
Fresh Oats.	Shiraz Tobacco Seed.
Prepared Bubool Seeds.	Negro head Do.
Talavera wheat.	Safflower seeds.

ALEX. GIBSON,
Supt. Bot. Garden.

Hewree near Poona, 29th April 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *William Sizeland* late of Bombay, Portuguese, Inhabitant, a Parishioner of the Church of N. S. Esperance may be granted to *Cypriano de Mello, and Joze de Mello*, the Executors therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of April 1839.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioners, Proctor.*

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo-se Recorrido a Suprema Corte da Judicatura em Bombay, para que a verificaçam do Testamento de WILLIAM SIZELAND, Morador que foi de Bombay, da Freguezia de N. S. de Esperança, tendo consedido ao *Cypriano de Mello, e Joze de Mello*, executores Nomeado, todas as pessoas aquem pertence o Conhecimento d'isso, sam informados do mesmo pelo present Suprema Corte.—Datado em Bombay, 29 de Abril, 1839.

J. P. LARKINS,
Procurador do Testamento.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of THOMAS BURFORD, *late a Lieutenant Colonel of Native Infantry in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the above named THOMAS BURFORD, deceased, granted to the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Honorable Court on or about the seventh day of May last, may be revoked and Cancelled, and that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects of the said THOMAS BURFORD, deceased, with Probate of his said Will annexed thereto, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT, and ANDREW FARQUHARSON, of Bombay Merchants, and Copartners in the House or Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Company at Bombay, as Attornies of *Edward Burford* and *Edward Toller*, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day, of April 1839.

C. H. WEST,—*Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Rustomjee Hormusjee Camajee*, late of Bombay Parsee, deceased, may be granted to *Pestonjee Hormasjee Camajee*, and *Dossabhoy Hormasjee, Camajee*, two of the Executors named in and appointed by the above mentioned Will of the said deceased; reserving the right of *Rustomjee Hormusjee Camajee*, the other Executor named in the said Will, to come in and prove the same when he shall attain the age of twenty one years, if desirous so to do. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 29th day of April, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors.

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાલો•પારસી•રશતંમજી•કોર મજી•ફ્રામાજીનાં•છેલ્લાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએ તનાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શારુ•શ્રી•મુમ બઇની•જુદીકોર્ટની•સુપરીમ•કોરટમો•પે શતંનજી•કોરમજી•ફ્રામાંજી•તથા•દોરાબાતાહ• કોરમજી•ફ્રામાંજી•એ•બંધોનાંનામેા•એજ•અ રનારે•પોતાનાં•વીલમો•દાખલ•કરી•લકીલો કેરવેઆછે•તેનાંમાંએ•મરજ•ફીધીછે•જે• હુ મુને•મલે•તથા•રતંનજી•કોરમજી•ફ્રામાંજીનો કુક•રાખેલોછે•તે•બે•નેની•મરજી•હોયતો• બેકવીશ•વરશનો•થાએઆ•પછી•વકીલાતુ• મલ્યુ•લીમે•એ•મુણીનેબી•પોતાનાં•વીલમો• વકીલ•કેરવેલોછે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•ને• ફોજ•કેનાં•બ.બશતા•કોમે•તેનાંમાંને•બકેર થાએ—તા• ૨૮ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

મારુનિન•તથા•મારમીટેજ—

મરજ•કરનારાંકોનાં•વકીલો

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *William Sizeland* late of Bombay, Portuguese, Inhabitant, a Parishioner of the Church of N. S. Esperance may be granted to *Cypriano de Mello, and Joze de Mello*, the Executors therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of April 1839.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioners, Proctor.*

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo-se Recorrido a Suprema Corte da Judicatura em Bombay, para que a verificaçam do Testamento de WILLIAM SIZELAND, Morador que foi de Bombay, da Freguezia de N. S. de Esperança, tendo consedido ao *Cypriano de Mello, e Joze de Mello*, executores Nomeado, todas as pessoas aquem pertence o Conhecimento d'isso, sam informados do mesmo pelo present Suprema Corte.—Datado em Bombay, 29 de Abril, 1839.

J. P. LARKINS,
Procurador do Testamento.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Navalshaw Goolalchund*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Jetta Wagjee* surviving Executor, named in and appointed by the said Testator's Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of April, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.—*Proctors.*

મરનાર•નવલશાકા•ગુલાલચંદ•શ્રી•મુમબઇ નો•હીનદુ•વેપારી•હતો•તેનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અ થવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શા ર•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદીકોર્ટની•સુપરીમ•કોરટમો•પે રનારે•મોહા•વાગજી•તે•એ•વીલમો•કેરવેલો જીવતો•વકીલ•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે• મકુને મલે—એ•વશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકે ફ•હેનાં• બાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાંમોને•બાકેર•થાએ— તારીખ ૨૮ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

પાચ•તથા•બેનબહરજ•વકીલો

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE.

BY AUCTION.—ON Tuesday the 7th Proximo, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will dispose of at their Rooms *without limit*, an extensive Invoice of Glass Ware—consisting of Etruscan Vase Lamps, Plain and Ornamented; Triple and Double Branched Pedestal Candlesticks, with silver gadroon edges and handsomely engraved Tulip Shades; rich cut Pans and Hexagon and Prism Drops; handsomely Plated Scroll Brackets, with large sized engraved Shades; cut Pans and Drops, Plain do. do., Hanging Vase Lamps complete, &c. &c. 4 Figures as large as life adapted for Gardens, an Invoice of gilt Jewellry, large Copper Scale, Furniture &c.

At 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

N. B. Observe this sale is postponed.

Bombay, 30th April, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Chariot in excellent condition, built by "Hider" Oxford Street London.....Price Rs. 2000.

3 New Buggies built by "Varty and Wilson"—each.....Rs. 800

A Pair of Patent Axles and a set of Patent Carriage Springs..... " 360

A Second hand Britchzska..... " 900

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at Storm Hall, Mazagon, this day Tuesday the 30th Inst. some neat Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture; also Wall Shades and Hanging Lamps, two Buggies with Harness, a strong Chesnut Galloway, and numerous other articles.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LAMPS AND PLATED WARE.

TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO-MORROW the 1st of May, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. at their Rooms, the remainder of the splendid Invoice of Lamps lately exposed by them for sale on Commission—consisting of neat and elegant lacquered and bronzed, eight, four, and three light Sinombra Hanging Lamps with Balls and Chains complete, Single Light ditto with and without drops, Sinombra and Frosted Wall Shades, elegant Bronze Inkstands and Bells, Table and Chamber Argand Lamps, a superb pair of Lacquered Stands with rich cut Glass Lamps: also an assortment of superior Plated Ware—consisting of Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Forks, Salt, Gravy, and Egg Spoons, Soup and Sauce Ladles, Skewers, Knife rests, Shade Snuffers, Candlesticks and Shades, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Bottle Stands, and sets of Ivory handled Dessert Knives and Forks.

Catalogues will be prepared and may be had at the Advertiser's rooms.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 6th of May, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale, at his Residence, Byculla, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Glass and Queen's Ware, of Major General SULLIVAN (leaving India)—consisting of Mahogany and Blackwood Couches; Dining, Breakfast, Round and other Tables; an Eight day Clock; Chairs, a Sideboard; Hanging, Argand, and other Lamps, Wall Shades; Breakfast and Dinner Sets; Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Liquor Glasses; Green Hock Glasses; Finger Cups; Cooking Utensils; about 300 pots of Choice Plants; and a variety of other articles; and if not previously disposed of, (for which private offers will be received,) the following—

A double poll[ed] Surat made T[ilt] order for service; a Bechova 12 two Routies, and necessary Ten[t] lately put in thorough repa[ir] Charger, has carried a Lady, [ed up] single or double harness; a s[ad]ope velling Palanquin, and a hands[ome] lish Harness.

TO be let.—A Large House Called "Claremount," recently vacated by B. Doveton Esq. Civil Auditor, situated in Nesbit lane, at Mazagon; is ready to be entered immediately—For particulars apply to *Ardaseer Limjee Cowasjee*, or *Framjee Cowasjee Esq.* at his office in the Fort.

Bombay, 29th April, 1839.

A CARD.

DR. SINIBALDI, Professor of French and Italian Literature, lately arrived from France, purposes to establish himself in Bombay in the above capacity provided sufficient encouragement be afforded.

He has already formed a class in MR. BOSWELL'S School, to which gentleman, reference may be made, or to J. AGANOOR, Esq. Bell Lane.—Bombay April, 30th 1839.

FOR SALE, Bass's Beer of October brew now landing *ex* "*Cestrian*," Apply to Grey and Co. Rampart Row, 30th April.

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to Publish a series

OF

ILLUSTRATION OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE,

From the Muhammadan Conquest Downwards.

Selected from a portfolio of ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS, prepared with much care, and principally by regular measurement, from buildings at AGRA, DELHI, JOUNPUR, BENARES, CHUNAR, and numerous other places in Upper India,

BY

MR. M. KITTOE,

LATE OF THE BENGAL ARMY,

Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

THE projector originally accumulated these materials, with the intention of tracing out of the various modifications of the Indo-Gothic style of architecture, of which such beautiful examples are to be found in this country; to ascertain how much was purely of Indian origin, how much of foreign introduction through the Tartars and Moguls, and how much of imitation from the Islamic edifices of other countries. He has thus studied and depicted not only the general contour of buildings, but every detail of the mouldings, of the column, the arch, the entablature; as well as those parts so peculiar to eastern architecture; and from which many of their buildings derive their principal beauty, the fretwork, screen, and parapet, the scroll, and the more important minaret and dome.

The expense of undertaking such a work either here or in England, would have prevented the possibility of its success, if artists were to be employed to recopy the original drawings; but the projector, now finding himself at leisure to undertake this part of the task with his own hands, hopes to meet with sufficient support from those interested in the subject, to cover the expense of printing and publishing a limited edition.

In regard to the mode of execution, the uniform failure of chalked lithographic drawings in India induces him to prefer pen outlines, which will also have the advantage of shewing the detail with more precision.

The work will be published in numbers, each number containing four plates on drawing paper, similar in dimensions to Luard's Views; two or three comprising architectural detail; with a perspective view or elevation of an ancient building; and a sketch vignitte on the cover: but should there be a sufficient number of subscribers, more than four plates will be given.

A letter press description will accompany each plate, and on the conclusion of the work a general Introductory Treatise will be given in a separate octavo volume.

The whole may possibly extend to twenty-five numbers, one of which will appear, as nearly as circumstances may admit, in the course of each month

The price to subscribers to be six rupees per number, to Non-Subscribers eight rupees; payable in Calcutta, upon delivery to the Agent of the Subscriber.

The work will be published by Messrs. THACKER and Co., St. Andrew's Library.

The Lithography will be performed at the Asiatic Lithographical Press, by Monsr. T. B. TASSIN.

The Typography by Mr. W. RUSHTON.

The author will feel obliged if intending Subscribers will intimate their wishes either to J. PRINSEP, Esq., Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, or to the publishers Messrs. THACKER and Co. It should be stated whether the copies should be forwarded direct by dawk or per steamer, or delivered to an Agent in Calcutta.

All orders and Subscription, for the above Work will be received by MR. MALVERY. who has received a few copies of the first No. on Sale.

JAMES BARRON, Respectfully begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has resumed, his Business of *Chronometer, Clock and Watch Maker* in Meadows Street, next door to the Shop of Cursetjee Burjorjee, corner of Hummum Street, and trusts that close application and careful attention to business will give him some claim to a continuance of that patronage which he has hitherto so liberally experienced.—Bombay, 27th April, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

Publishing office of the "East India [illegible]ne," No. 11, Leadenhall [illegible]1836.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the Orders of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 30th April, 1839.

NOTICE, is hereby given that the Firm of BYRAMSHAW AND BOMONSHAW, has this day by Mutual Consent been dissolved. All Parties indebted, to the late firm are requested to forward as early as possible the amount of their debts to *Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy*, who takes this opportunity of returning his very best thanks to those Gentlemen who have hitherto honored him with their commands, and begs to inform them that the business will in future be carried on by him and he sincerely trusts by the strictest attention to their commands to merit their further patronage and support.—Broach, 23d April, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1839.

No. 226.—J. McAdam Esquire, 3rd Member of the Medical Board, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from his duty until the 1st June next.

No. 827.—First Corporal W. Whyman of the Engineer Corps, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed a Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, vice Wey deceased.

The Corporal will remain at Aden, with the Engineer Department under Lieutenant Western.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. P. FITZ GERALD, K. C. B.

26th April 1839.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Major F. T. Farrell, from 1st May, to 31st May, on private affairs, to proceed to Aboo.

22nd April 1839.

A Brigade Order by Brigadier Gibbon, dated Deesa, 14th instant, directing Surgeon Owen to afford medical aid to the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Parsons, is confirmed.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Assist. Surg W. Parsons, 3rd Regt. Lt. Cavy. from 20th April, to 31st May, on medical certificate, to proceed to Aboo.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday April 27th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and the enquiry very limited, prices having a decided tendency to fall from the pressure on the money market. The only purchase which appears on our returns is one of 200 doorras of Oomrawutty @ Rs 127 ₰ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—Much distress and distrust of speculators continues to prevail in the bazar, from the perfect stagnation in the drug, but which must last until advices reach of a change in the policy of the Chinese in their enmity to the trade, and which would seem very problematical. Prices are now nominally Rs 600 ₰ chest for present delivery Rs 625 for delivery the end of next month, and Rs 630 for delivery in July. The sale of passes exhibits small increase since the date of our last issue, and amounted on the 24th Instant to 20,462 chests, of which 19,980 had arrived and 8,623 have been exported.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COPPER (*Mocha*).—No arrivals have yet taken place.

WOOL (*Meckran*).—100 Candies have been purchased at Rs 137½ ₰ Candy.

CHINA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Siam*).—8,000 Bags are reported to have been sold @ Rs 4 and 4 annas ₰ maund. The market is largely supplied with this description of Sugar.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.

No arrivals have occurred this week, and which has passed away without any transactions of importance.

LEAD PIG.—All that appears on our returns is a sale of 800 Cwts. Pig Lead for arrival at Rs 12½ ₰ Cwt.

PIECE GOODS.—

The market is dull and without animation.—The sale of the week are the following.

LAPPETS.—	1200	Pair have been sold...@ Rs.	2 0 50 p. p.
Do.—	1000	do.....do.....do...@ ,,	2 0 0 p. p.
Do.—	800	do.....do.....do...@ ,,	1 3 25 p. p.
PRINTS (*Trky. red.*)	900	do.....do.....do...@ ,,	13 0 0 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS (*blchd.*)	200	do.....do.....do...@ ,,	11 0 25 p. p.
JACONETS (*grey*).—	200	do.....do.....do...@ ,,	2 3 50 p. p.
CAMBRICS do.—	500	do.....do.....do...@ ,,	6 0 75 p. p.

YARN MULE.

A sale of 90 bales of No. 18 to 24 appears on our returns at 7 annas ₰ lb.

TWIST WATER.

Also 60 Bales 12,000 lbs. sold 9½ annas ₰ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No particulars of sales have reached us.—Prices remain unaltered.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Exchange has fallen to 1½ to 1¼ ₰ Cent premium for thirty days sight bills.

DO. ON LONDON.—From the pressure on the money market and an influx of bills from Canton, exchange has risen and bills from that City are now in the market at 2s | 1¾d to 2s | 1¾d ₰ rupee at 6 months sight, at which the enquiry is moderate.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—Is falling and parties who purchased tonnage are now selling it at a reduction of Rs 2 to Rs 2½ ₰ Candy, the present quotation being Rs 16½ to 17 ₰ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Tonnage being at present scarce it is upheld at £ 5 to £ 5 5. Stg. ₰ ton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—The letter which a few days ago I addressed to the *Bombay Times* was not written only to announce to the world the miserable fact of Commodore Read having given *unpli* a packet, or dispatch (for these word are synonimous) to Captn. L.—In relating the circumstances attending that transaction I wished also to make it appear that two foreigners worthy of consideration had been treated with a want of generosity. Both of them have been made to figure in the Journals, after their departure, and when they could not afford explanations. The first had been at the commencement represented as a kind of conspirator, but was fortunate enough to be able to give an answer at Singapore; of course the necessity of expressing his opinion through the pages of a newspaper must have been very agreeable to him!!—As to the second, who for the period of 20 years has had honorable relations with the mercantile community of Bombay, a correspondent of the Gazette designates him as a *veracious* person, and yourself, Sir, give him the epithet of *farceur*. Receive my compliments for your politeness, and as I believe it complete, you mean most probably by that expression a jocular, facetious person. I hope that he deserves such a reputation, but certainly he never would earn it in France, if his jokes were malignant, without motive and without reason, like this which you persist an attributing to him, in his conduct towards the Commodore.

It appears to me, Sir, that when two honorable parties make statements, which are not contradictory, the best plan is to believe both. Has the Commodore said that he never sent any thing on board Capt. L.'s ship? No. Only he says that he did not write by that opportunity. The only consequence is that the Commodore cannot be very fond of writing, since after being here 10 days, he did not communicate any thing to his Government, as every body would have supposed. You say, with great reason that the packet might be a shawl or any thing else, but L. may, with as good reason, believe it contained letters. Indeed, if the dignity of Editor could concede the candid avowal of an error, in referring to dates you will agree that a packet must have been put aboard the French ship, and that Packet must have contained letters. The two American Ships had crews of about 1,000 men, and if the Commodore himself did not write, there is no reason why a thousand men should remain here for ten days and depart without putting a single letter in the Letter Boxes of their Ships. Except L. there was nobody ready to take them by the sea route, which embraced St. Helena. You can satisfy yourself of this fact by referring to the lists of arrivals and departures.

I do not doubt that when Captain L. comes to know the character they have given to him here, he will hasten to give all needful explanations. This new reputation that he has acquired will doubtless surprise him, and he cannot fail to be astonished that a private conversation at the House of a Merchant, with whom he had for years had relations of friendship and of business, had been made the subject of commentary in the Public Prints. He will be astonished that to indulge a political zeal as sudden as it was unenlightened, they had no fear to compromise him with Commodore Read, for whom he expressed always the greatest regard. He will think that in a country where such proceedings could be approved of, all society would become impossible. It is not to be supposed indeed that the *conspiracy* of these gentlemen had been hatched *ex abrupto* in a shop over a piece of cheese and a pint of beer, as your observation would make us believe. They met often at the office of their Common Agent Jehangher Nesserwanjee Wadia, whose establishment is one of the most important in this city.

Receive &c.

Bombay. 29th April 1839. V. F.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE "ACCOUNT OF THE ADJUNTA CAVES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—There is an annual Jaka at these Caves, there had been one a few days before in the month of January. From the daubed with ochre appearance of some of the figures I suppose they are adored as deities by the poor misguided ignorant creatures that live in the surrounding villages none of which are nearer than 4 miles; during the time I was inspecting them a ragged party came from Eurdapore to pay their respects to some of the stone figures; they know not even their own deities.

Assaye is distant from the town of Adjunta 24 miles.

From the plan of these Caves and the secluded situation, I feel impressed with the idea that they were intended as monastic seclusions, probably attached to the Budhist hierarchy of Ellora from which they are distant not above 50 miles. The flat roofed Caves with recesses were evidently intended for residences and the vaulted for places of worship. It was here in this secluded vale the disciples of the divine Sakya unable to withstand the allurements of worldly pleasures, retired beyond their precincts,—'Twas here the reflecting ascetic gave himself up to those overpowering subtilities of philosophy involving him in a maze of metaphysical doubts and atheistical absurdities. But the paintings and sculpturing display anything but an abstemious *taste* whatever the *practice* of these patriarchs may have been; probably to relieve their minds after indulging in self denying theories, to calm the imagination after a long train of sceptical cogitation, these gloomy individuals took a survey of the scenes depicted on the walls of their chambers; it is to be regretted that some of the scenes do not partake of that chastity of design that would have enhanced their beauty of execution, however considered as works of art we must put that aside.—probably in those days of primeval simplicity there may have been no impropriety in their open depicture, but those days of innocence have passed away, and with the refinement of modern ideas many would be disposed to think that the manners of these people were exceedingly depraved, but we should not condemn hastily and without reflection.

Many a time I will be bound to say, none of these self-denying gentlemen, from a mere contemplation of the beauties of No. 2 and 13 sighed to reform the world, certain am I that had I been in their place, I should have doffed my monastic habit and hied away to society more consonant to the animal spirits and the intention of mankind.

SELIM.

Erratum in Courier of 9th April for Sennapore *read* Lennapore. S.

HIGH WATER TABLE 30TH APRIL, 1839.

	MORN.		EVE.	
Tuesday	11	54	0	10
Wednesday	0	26	9	41
Thursday	0	59	1	18
Friday	1	36	1	52

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT APRIL 27.

		Buy	Sell
	Current value of Government Securities.	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26			
From No 1151 to No 3000	Nearly delivering	108	108-4
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26			
From No 3001 to No 6000		108 8	108-12
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825 26			
From No 6001 to No 10,000		109-4	109-8
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26			
From No 10001 to No 15,200		111	111-4
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30		111	111-4
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33		104-4	104-8
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's		98	98-4
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal		114	114-4
Course of Exchange.			
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)		108	101
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto		100	100-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 Dollars.		207	208
		s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight		2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.		1-11¾	1-11¾
Price of Bullion and Species			
		Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₰ 100		220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₰ 100		220	220-4
German Crowns ₰ 100		215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₰ £ Stg.		10-4	10-8
Syces Silver large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs...very little in the market		103-12	104
Ditto do, small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto		103-10	103-12

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0 ₰ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0 do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

NONE.

DEPARTURES.

April 27th Ensign G. A. Leckie, 2 st Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
" Do. Lieut. Horne, H. M. 6th Regt. to Decan.
" Do. Colonel S. Hughes, C. B. 13th Regt. to Surat.
" Do. Capt. R. Shortrede, T. Survey to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Colaba on the 21th Inst. the Wife of Captain F. S. Boulton Country Service of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Dharwar on the 22d April 1839, Mr. W. Raymer, Head Clerk Adaulut, to Miss Hannah Jukes, daughter of the late Conductor T. Jukes.

DEATH

At Saugor, on the morning of the 15th inst., Stratford, Powell, the infant Son of Lieutenant George Powell Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, aged 16 months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 29th Ship Cestrian, Thos. Armstrong, Master, from Liverpool 6th Dec. 1838.

DEPARTURES.

none.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	20th May.
Bolton	Remington & Co.	London.	30th Inst.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	Do.	1st May.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Ditto.	28th do.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	Ditto.	1st May
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	Ditto.	Do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	Do.
Ann Chrichton	MacVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	10th Do.
Vansittart	Remington & Co.	China.	With desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Lintin.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Bushire and Karrack	
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Cestrian	Edmond, Bibby & Co.		

Her M. Sloop of War, Volage, and Brig Algerine

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, and Semiramis, Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Tactis light Vessel at the Rock Station. Bengal Pilot Brigs Orissa, Pownah, Schooner Constance, and Patteniur Bhima.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Caledonia, Charlotte, Brig Mahomooder, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Bedarees, Allalavie, Sylph, Heien, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Cauary, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Futtay Hulbary, Julia, Markabaker Mayaram Dyaram,, Patamber Savoy, Nimole, Jeune Antoinette, Lowjee Family, Resolution, Sultan, Dadlay, Hamoode, Eamont, Earl of Clare, Erroad, Lady Wilmot Horton, Stalkartt, and Sulamany.

Arab—Ship Tauze

** Danish*—Syden

Portuguese—Brig Cassador, and Marquis of Hastings.

French Brig—Navarina.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	10th Dec.
Goiconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	21st Jan.
John Dennistoun	Grey and Co.	do.	20th do.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	20th do.
Thetis	Do.	do.	15th Feb
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormosjee	do.	9th do.
Earl Balcarras	Remington & Co.	do.	Do. do.
Gheselg		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	
Euphrates	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & Cape	10th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	8th do.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	14th do.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	18th Feb.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	end of Jan.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	Do. do.
Broad Oak		do.	17th Jan.
Caledonia		do.	11th Nov.
Commerce		do.	end of Feb.
Crown		do.	In all do.
Barbarr		do.	
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
British Merchant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	do.	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	18th Jan.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.	do	16th Jan.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	
Albyn	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	
Josephine		Bordeaux	22nd Dec.
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb.
Packet Boat Bordeials	Do.	Bordeaux	25th Jan.
Emilia	Do.	do.	1st Jan.
Dronagan	Do.	Madras	12th do.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gatela.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Colombo*—Joane Antoinette.
" *Cuicutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger.
" *Madras*—Catherine.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—April 17.

By a letter received from Loodianah. we learn that a party had been given by Lieutenant Colonel Paul and Officers of the 20th N. I. to our worthy Commissioner Mr. Metcalfe, while at that station on Circuit, which clearly shews that he is still held in high estimation by many of his old friends.

A detachment of the 14th Regiment from Futteh Ghur with a party of Cavalry under the Command of Captain Struthers, escorting Treasure, marched into garrison on Monday morning last.

We are still without intelligence from the Bengal Column of the Army, since it entered the Bolan Pass,. Nor do we think that any letters have been received at the station during the past week. The following has been politely handed us by a friend, and which we have much pleasure in giving publicity to they are dated from Shikarpore 29th March :—

Camels have arrived at Bukkur, and will be here soon, and with these we, (the remainder of Shah Shooja's Force) are to move from Shikarpore. We have had tidings of the advance Camps as late as 23rd. They were all getting on very well. The Shah's Force was within march of Dadur, and expecting to be joined there by Sir J. Keane, and who was pushing on with a small escort from Gundava. The Bengal Division is by this time collecting on the other side of the pass at Shawl, and have, it is to be hoped, surmounted all the natural obstacles in their advance to Candahar. The Natives of this part of the world seem to consider our success as certain, which they were always doubtful of till the Bolan Pass had been overcome. The Beloches have been very successful in their attacks on the camels of parties passing to and fro. Captain Stockley lost about 200 of the number he was escorting from this to Sir John Keane, and was obliged to halt till a reinforcement went out to him. On one occasion they took a great number of camels belonging to the Shah's Force, had the insolence to select the best and allowed the remainder to join the Camp. They stop the Dâks and threaten the runners, and call us all Kafir Feringhees. It strikes me that much of this might have been avoided by buying over or terrifying the Belooche Chiefs. We might I think enlist them as an escort to the dawk, for many of them now act as cassids and bring letters from the Bombay Camp. 30 lacs of Rupees have arrived at Bukkur and I fully expect we shall have to escort it to the Army. A few days ago the river unexpectedly rose very high, carried away the bridge at Bukkur and received into its course several thousand maunds of grain which had been loaded at Sukkur and allowed to remain on the banks. Capt. Anderson and his Artillery left this yesterday. He had Camels enough to get on and very rightly determined to make the attempt It is a spirited undertaking and deserves success. He has only 50 men and a Rissala to take care of him, but he is a very intelligent good Officer, and will do more than could be expected of him.

Shah Shooja, with the British Mission expected to enter the Bolan pass on the 28th ult., that excellent arrangements appear to have been made by Mr. Macnaghten with the authorities of Kelat, and that the plundering in the neighbourhood of the Shah's Camp have nearly entirely ceased. Instructions have also been given to the Political Officers at Shikarpore, which will probably have very soon the affect of putting an end to the temporary excesses by the predatory Belooche Tribes.

It may be said also that Colonel Wade has arrived, with the Shahjada Tymore, at Peshawur, and has been immediately joined by the son of the Khan of Bajore and other respectable Chiefs. The appearances are well on this side, and all towards Candahar continue to be perfectly favourable. The latest date from Lieutenant Pottinger in Herat is to the 4th February, when he retained all his influence.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 12th April, 1839.

The undermentioned Ensigns, to whom rank was assigned in Government General Orders No. 25, of the 18th February last, are posted to corps as follows, and directed to join :

Ensign George Walter Cummnghame to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry at Kurnaul.

Ensign Thomas Charles Henry D'Oyly to the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry at Shahjeeanpore.

Ensign Robert Henry David Tulloch to the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry at Neemuch.

Ensign Patrick heap Clark to the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry at Secrole, Benares.

Ensign Charles Rickett to the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry proceeding to Dianapore.

Ensign James Travers to the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign William Champion to the 48th regiment of Native Infantry with the Army of the Indus.

Ensign Thomas Peach Waterman to the 13th regiment of Native Infantry at Nusseerabad.

Ensign Edward Cornwall Gardner to the 40th regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Egerton Macknead Wylly to the 49th regiment of Native Infantry at Neemuch

Ensign George Strangways to the 71st regiment of Native Infantry at Neemuch.

Ensign Basil Ebenezar Bacon to the 50th regiment of Native Infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign David Scott Hodgson to the 30th regiment of Native Infantry at Neemuch, at his own request.

Ensign Peter Archibald Robertson to the 68th Regiment of Native Infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign Thomas Mouat Cameron to the 55th Regiment of Native Intantry at Lucknow.

Ensign John Hewetson Reynolds to the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry at Loodianah.

Ensign William John Hicks to the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry at Nusseerabad.

By order of the Commander of the Forces,
Y. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
Adjutant General of the Army.

AGRA UKHBAR.—April 20.

We have not a word of Intelligence from Camp, and our Delhee cotemporary is scarcely more fortunate. His gleanings will be found in another column. Our Bombay friends are kept in tolerable information of the proceedings of their Division.

Agra.—Ujeet the freebooter, whose release was announced in our last has been re-apprehended by Captain Graham, under the powers of the Special Dacoity Commission. The "drowsy Bench" which so lately saved him, will it is thought fail to do so, a second time.

Lady Richards returned from a visit to Nath Dwan, situated in Rajpootana, on the 13th, a place of peculiar sanctity amongst the Jats to which Her Ladyship belongs.

Kurnaul.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—As this place Kurnaul has always been noted for extreme dullness, I hasten to relieve it from that stigma, and at the same time to acquaint you how the much longed-for change has been effected. Since the return of our first Fiddle from *its* travels to the Northward, it has been playing a right merry tune, and instead of the discordant and worse than harsh *notes*, it generally indulged us with, we have been favoured with the most soft and dulcet strains, and occasionally some good *airs*, a little circumstance so highly appreciated (from its being so unlooked for) that we have had nothing but Balls, Routs, Soirees, Re-Unions (and some of our young ladies have said, one of the last is quite sufficient) and still continue going it, but there is to be a grand wind up or rather flare up on the 4th of May next, in the shape of a *general* dinner, and a huge bonfire, at which an effigy is to be burnt, a grand display of fire-works and a *general* illumination. I only wonder *if it's possible* it may ever be *the like* again, before we are put on the shelf.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—April 16.

We regret to learn, that Mr. J. C. Marshman, of Serampore, has, at the recommendation of his medical attendant, been compelled to proceed to the Straits, for the benefit of his health, which has of late been in a very delicate state. We sincerely hope, that this change will be the means of renovating his constitution, and heartily do we wish him a speedy return to his favourite settlement and accustomed labours. The editorial duties of the *Friend of India*, and all business connected with the Serampore mission, will be conducted, during the absence of Mr. Marshman, by his able and reverend coadjutor, Mr. Mack.

STEAM MEETING.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Subscribers of Conditional Shares under the notice issued on the 2d Sept. 1837, and of persons disposed to further the object of the meeting held at the Town Hall, on Monday the 15th instant.

R. H. Cockerell, Esq. was called to the Chair.

The Chairman having read the requisition, and explained the purposes of the meeting.

It was proposed by Longueville Clarke, Esq. seconded by Dwarkanauth Tagore, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolved—With reference to the determination of Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company only to treat with a body already formed and prepared to establish a comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea, it is, in the opinion of this meeting, expedient that such a Company should be forthwith established on the most substantial foundation.

It was proposed by W. F. Fergusson, Esq. and seconded by C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolved—That Messrs. Timothy A. Curtis, John P. Larkins, James McKillop and John Bagshaw, having been appointed a Committee in London to organize such a Company ; the conditional subscribers, having entire confidence in those Gentleman, and feeling earnestly desirous to manifest in the most incontrovertible manner their intense and undiminished interest in the scheme of Comprehensive Steam Communication between great Britain and India, do forthwith pay up ten per cent. on the amount of their subscriptions, or at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500, into the Union Bank to the Credit of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, as Trustee of such Company.

It was Proposed by Edward Harding, Esq. seconded by H. Burkin Young, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolved—That the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund be authorized to remit by the earliest opportunity after receipt of the Prospectus drawn up by the Committee appointed for that purpose in London, to the Directors of such Company, whatever sums may have been paid in up to the date of its despatch, to be subject to such Rules and Provisions as may be established in regard to subscriptions for Shares in England.

Proposed by Captain T. J. Taylor, and seconded by Prosonocoomar Tagore, and carried unanimously.

Resolved—that this meeting, feeling anxiously desirous to cooperate with the conditional subscribers in every measure testifying the unabated desire existing in the country for the speedy establishment of the comprehensive scheme, do recommend to the public at large to adopt all measures which may be most likely at this juncture to shew the unceasing interest with which this vital question is regarded by Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The thanks of the meeting were than voted to the Chairman.

R. H. Cockerell,
Chairman.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 15th April, 1839.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th instant, contains a long, prosy report of a dull meeting of the Proprietors of the Bombay Chartered Bank, *wot is to be*, unless the disclosures, connected with the dismissal of Mr Ashburner from the Secretaryship, shall open the eyes of the Court of Directors to the wholesale jobbery, to which their sanction has been asked.

Mr. Melville and the Solons of *Leaden Hall Street* will wince, no doubt, when they see how completely the Agent for the New Bank has thrown dust in their eyes, in order to gain his first object, and how snugly kept his counsel about his second—the Joint Stock Bank. "*It will be as well for the present,*" he writes to Mr. Skinner," *to conceal our real intentions,*" a piece of caution the Committee, who have now turned him to the right about, seem rather to have approved of.

Au reste, the meeting at Bombay is scarcely of sufficient interest to the general reader to republish, as we conclude nobody out of that Presideney cares a straw whether the Committee or Mr. Ashburner were right in the conduct they have pursued, although there is something rather ludicrous in seeing grave men of business confessing they put their signatures to a letter, of the contents of which they were ignorant, on the assumption that it proceeded from the Committee. We have given one or two of these recantations in another column.—*April* 17.

ENGLISHMAN.—April 16.

Sylhet.—Letters from Sylhet mention that all was quiet in that quarter. The refractory Maham Cossyahs have made terms, and our troops are accordingly withdrawn from their territory. Our correspondent mentions that they hear from Assam that Captain Vetch had started from Gowahattee with a party of Seebundies against some Doffa chief. who was running restive.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTIZER.—April 6.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the Bark *Golden Fleece*, Hubbuck, from Liverpool 6th December ; American Ship *Timor*, Eldridge from New York 13th December ; and Schooner *Flora McDonald*, Horne, from Rangoon 25th March.

Post Office Department.—The following alterations and additions to the Posts in Upper India effected since the publication of the Post Office Map, are notified for general information. With but one or two exceptions, these measures have resulted from my recent tour through Upper India.

In Gazeepore.—A. Post Office at Syedpoor at the junction of the Goomtee and Ganges.

In Jaunpore.—A direct post from Jumpore to Allahabad.

In Allahabad.—A City Receiving Office.

In Mirzapore.—A City Receiving Office ; a double Post daily between Benares and Mirzapore, one being fixed at 11 P. M. the other dependent on Bombay and Patna Mail. A Post Office at Kuttra at foot of the pass, and a direct most from Merzapore Allahabad, via Sirey, with a Post Office at Sirey. A Post Office at Gopeegunge.

In Bundlecund.—A Post Office at Rajapoor, the great cotton mart on the Jumna ; and a post thence to Undia, on the grand trunk route near Shezadpoor. A new line of post opened from Ghatterpoor to Hameerpoor, viâ Mahoba, in lieu of the old road viâ Keita—and with a branch post from Mahoba to Banda. A Post Office at Mahoba. A post from Calnee to Sepree, v â Jaloun, Koonch and Janci, with Post Offices at Jaleun and Koonch. Paid Post Masters appointed at Hameerpoor, Banda and Sepree.

In Saugor and Nerbudda—A post from Baitool to Ellichpoor.

In Malwa.—A post from Hussingabad to Bhopal in lieu of Sehore. A post from Goonah to Bhilsah, by which 112 miles are saved between Agra and Saugor, and 46 miles between Agra and Nagpore or Madras—with Post Offices at Goonah and Seroojee. Also a Post from Schme to Mahidpore v â Rajwas, with a Post Office at Rajwas. This post connects the three Malwa Contingents. Post Master appointed at Rajwar. The post line from Sehore to Sarungpore and the office at Sarrungpore are with drawn.

In Oude.—New post lines have been opened between Seetapore and Shahjehanpore, and from Lucknow to Gorukpore, with Post Office at Fyzabad on route. The Bangy to Lucknow is now sent viâ Cawnpore, by which several days are gained, as the Bangy could not safely travel at night through the southern part of Oude.

In the Dooab below Allighur.—A city receiving office at Furruckabad ; a post from Futtyghur to Muttra, viâ Allyghur, Khasguns Secundra Row and Hattras ; with Post Offices at Allygung, Secundra Row and Hattras, A Post Office at Etah. The Post from Cawnpore to Allygur not to leave the grand route, but to go direct from Bhawgum to Etah, in lieu of passing through Mynpooree. Post office at Bhowgaum and Post Master to reside there. Posts for Agra and Futtyghur to separate at Bhowgaum in lieu of Mynpooree. Post Office at Secundra between Cawnpor and Etawah. Post direct from Calpee to Cawnpore. Post Office at Khujooa between Futtipore and Hameerpore. Evah made a separate Post Mastership. Collecting Peons to collect and deliver letters, at Jestwumnuggur and Cuchowra—two large marts near Etawah. Post office at Putteplee and post thence to Mynpooree abolished. Post from Eadh to Khasgumg abolished,

In Ranjpootana.—A Post office at Bhurtpore, Post office at Beawur abolished, and Post route from Agra to Jyepore to pass through Bhurtpore, Post from Mutra to Bhurtpore. Post from Rewaree to Jeypore viâ Kote Potlee. Paid Post Master appointed at Jeypore. Post office at Kishengurh, and post from Kishengurh to Ajmere. Post from Ajmere to Sirowi. viâ Palee ; with Post office at Palee.

In Muttra.—A city receiving office, and a double post daily from Agra to Delhi one fixed at 6 P. M— the other dependent on the Bombay Mail. Post offices at Kosee and Borul.

In Gwalior.—A city receiving office.

In Delhi. | A city receiving office ; a Post from Horul to Rewarree viâ Noh, with post office at Noan. Post office at Bewonnee and post from Bewannee to Rhotuck. Post from Hissar to Sirsa, and post office at Sirsa. A camel post from Sirsa to Bahawulpoor viâ Soorutgurh, is to be established after next rains.

In Rohikcund.—A direct communication between Delhi and Barrelly, by a post from Bareilly to Anopshuhur viâ Chundowsee. Post office at Chundowsee, and post from Chundowsee to Maradabad. Post from Beejnore to Mozofferungur viâ Daranugur and Meerunpore.

In Kamaon.—Post from Almera to Sreenugur and thence to Deyra, with post office at Sreenugur.

In Dooab above Allyghur.—Post route from Allyghur to Muttra, abolished, and Post from Allygur to Muttra viâ Hattras, substituted. Post Offices a Khoorja, Gurmuktesir Ghat and Shamlee. Post from Delhi to Saharunpoor viâ Bagput, Barondh, Shamlee and Jelalabad. Post offices at Bagput, Barondh and Jelalabad. Post from Saharunpoor to Umballa via Jagadree, with post office at Jagadree. An efficient Bangy established from Meerut to Landour.

Seik States.—Post from Loodina to Subathoo viâ Roopur, and from Loodiana to Ferozepoore, Buhawulpoore, &c. with Post office at Ferozepore.

The foregoing comprise 29 new Post routes, 6 receiving houses for large cities, and forty new Post offices established in the N. W. P.

The alterations effected in the Lower provinces will be explained in a subsequent memorandum.

T. J. TAYLOR, late Agent.

April 15, 1839.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—April, 19.

Steamer Enterprize.—The Steamer *Enterprize*, from Calcutta 9th instant arrived yesterday, with the following Passengers : J. C. Brown, Esq. B. C. S. ; Captain D. L. Richardson ; Dr. McFarlane, M. Establishment ; 2 Messrs. Halliday, Cadets ; John Marshman, Esq.

Ship Severn.—The S[illegible] gale off the Isle of [illegible] was so severe [illegible] ble and all [illegible] tarily h[illegible] offic[illegible] eyes of the Court of Directors to the wholesale jobbery, to which their sanction has been asked.

Mr. Melville and the Solons of *Leaden Hall Stree*

Military On dits.—In our last we gave some rumours touching the Adjutant Generalship, precisely as they on that day reached us. We have this morning been assured, that the order for re-modelling the Military Board will positively appear in the *Gazette* of Tuesday next, that Colonel Hitchens will be appointed a Stipendiary Member therein, and Colonel Elderton to succeed as Adjutant General of the Army : Colonel Steel having expressed a preference to retaining the Military Secretaryship to Government, as the higher appointment of the two.

MADRAS HERALD,—April, 20.

The Lord Lowther Case.—This Government prosecution commenced on Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, and terminated on Thursday, at about six o'clock P. M. : the Court having sat on Tuesday and Wednesday from eleven o'clock A. M. until near nine o'clock P. M. The prosecution was conducted by the Advocate General. with whom was Mr. Teed ; the defence (on the part of the four officers) by Mr. Smyth, with whom was Mr Parker, who also appeared for Mr. Lewis.

We purposely refrain from giving more than a comparatively short summary of the case at present, and even *that* we give only for the satisfaction of our readers. It is however, our intention to republish from the columns of some of our cotemporaries that which seems to us the best account of the trial. The parties at the bar were, Messrs. Handley, Neblett, Smith and Allies—first, second, third, and fourth officers of the Lord Lowther—Mr. Lewis, passenger, and Messrs. Torre, Bliss, Hawtrey, Richardson, Way, Jones, and Lister.

There were four counts in the indictment, charging them with making, and with endeavouring to make, a revolt, in the ship Lord Lowther on the 23d February, and with the like making and endeavouring to make a revolt on the 5th of March.

It appeared generally that the *harmony* existing on board the Lord Lowther might, like the happiness of Mr. Winkle, have been "*made up in a werry small parcel*", and without much squeezing either.

On the morning of the 23d February, a letter was written to Captain Yates by Messrs. Handley, Neblett, and Burrowes, stating that in consequence of his conduct and gross language they declined sitting any longer at the cuddy table, and requesting that their meals might be sent to them—a request which was at first refused to all, but in two or three days complied with as regarded Messrs Handley and Neblett—Mr. Burrowes was allowed nothing but the ships provisions until his arrival at Madras. On the evening of the 23d February an altercation took place between Captain Yates and Mr. Handley in consequence of the latter refusing to sign a certain order book, whereupon the Captain told him he should give no more orders as chief officer, and ordered him to his cabin, which however he positively refused to do. The Captain then called the next three officers one after the other, and ordered them to take charge of the *deck* or *watch* (according to his own evidence, and that of his principal witnesses) which they all refused ; whereupon, as also in Mr. Handley's case, several of the Passengers cheered, and groaned for Captain Yates. Here there seems obviously to have been some misunderstanding, for while Captain Yates and his witnesses alleged distinctly that he only ordered them to take charge of the *deck* or *watch*, the letters put in evidence on the part of the prosecution, and written by those officers, clearly indicated that they conceived themselves to have been ordered to take charge of the *Ship*, or in other words to take Mr. Handley's place ; and that, while they *did* mean to refuse to take *his* place, they did *not* mean to refuse to continue to discharge their respective duties as second, third and fourth officers. Subsequently, Captain Yates offered to allow them to return to their respective duties provided they acted under the Boatswain as chief officer—a proposal which they indignantly declined. On the 23d February most of the Midshipmen also declined to do duty, and in short from that day until reaching Madras none of the above mentioned parties did any duty.

The crew however stood to their duty throughout, and it was proved that Mr. Handley, who seems to have been much liked by them exhorted them to continue to do so as they valued his good opinion and that he also expressed himself determined to act against them if they should ever attempt to revolt. It was also proved that Mr. Handley frequently requested the other officers and Midshipmen to resume their duties and requested Mr. Burrowes to persuade one of the former, his particular friend to do so. No one however did except a fine little boy named Gerard, *who was under Mr. Handley's especial charge*—the Officers being resolutely determined not to act under the Boatswain, though they offered to obey any orders from Capt. Yates direct.

Matters continued pretty much in this happy position (the Passengers, all this time were as might be supposed split into parties, taking different sides—indeed altogether the ship seems to have been a kind of minor purgatory) until the evening of the 5th of March, when—at 10 o'clock P. M., Mr. Hawtrey, a Midshipman, felt an inclination to dance a hornpipe in his shirt on the deck, whereupon Captain Yates of course interfered, and pushed him—some said *struck*—in order to make him leave the deck, on which Mr. Hawtrey *struck him*. Captain Yates then very naturally determined to put him in irons and proceeded below to do so Mr. Handley came out of his cabin to see what was going on, and refused to go back when ordered ; and Captain Yates and one of his witnesses swore positively that he said he would not allow a Midshipman to be put in irons," while witnesses for the defence swore the reverse. When however Captain Yates went below to the orlop deck to put Hawtrey in irons, the mids assembled to resist him, and on his catching hold of Hawtrey he was violently assaulted, and received some severe blows, & he would have got more had not Mr Burrowes Mr. Smith, and Mr. Annesley gone down to rescue him. The two latter he *thanked* either that evening or next morning, but *added* that he considered their *help* to have been rather a *hinderance*. Here we should mention that Mr. Hawtrey had lashed a clasp knife in his hand, and swore to insert it in Captain Yates' gizzard, but *on Mr. Handley's calling to him to fling it away he did so.* Other knives, and dolphin grains, seem also to have been exhibited on the side of the Middies—by whom was not very clear—but none were used.

Some parties swore distinctly to Mr. Handley's having sent assistance to Captain Yates, and assured him that if he would come up he would quiet the Midshipmen. This Captain Yates positively denied, but considering the nature of the scuffle in the orlop deck, one would think a broadside might have been fired without his hearing it.

On Captain Yates's being brought up from the orlop deck, the mids ran away and got into their cabin, where Captain Yates pursued them in order to capture and iron Hawtrey, but they again resisted, and in the scuffle one of them, Mr. Wallinger was very nearly out of the port, whereuppon Mr. Lewis interfered and caught him with one hand and Captain Yates with the other Mr. Lewis seems to have saved Mr. Wallinger but Captain Yates seems (and not unnaturally considering the scuffle and confusion) to have construed Mr. Lewis's action into an assault though he admitted on the trial that he did not think he had struck him This seems to have been all the Share Mr. Lewis had in the matter.

Mr. Smith, and Mr. Annesley again interfered and drove the Middies out of the cabin, and then as Captain Yates came away he passed Mr. Handley, and accused him in somewhat strenuous terms of having said he would prevent him Captain Yates, from putting Hawtrey in irons ; this however Mr. Handley positively denied, whereupon Captain Yates called Mr. Handley " a damned liar," or " a liar" (*not*, it would seem, for the *first* time) and Mr. Handley returned the compliment and alluded to *pistols* when they should reach Madras.

It was also distinctly deposed by one of the witnesses that Captain Yates had *broken open the private chests or boxes* of the Midsdipmen, and *seized their private log books.*

After the case for the prosecution had closed, and before the opening of the defence, it was contended that there was no evidence to go to the Jury, either of an actual "*revolt*," or of an " endeavour to *make a revolt*," and after hearing Counsel on both sides the Chief Justice briefly stated—at least we *think* so—that he certainly had *doubts* as to whether there was any evidence to go to a Jury of an actual " *revolt*," having taken place, but that as there could be no doubt that there was ample evidence to go to them on the point of the " *endeavour to make a revolt*," he was anxious that the evidence on both points should go before them. Sir Edward Gambier went into the question at some length, and shewed that the word " *revolt*" included the idea of *pre-meditation combination* and concert ; and also of it's being the act of a *number* of persons, and not merely of a few isolated individuals not acting in concert. He referred to the *revolt* of the Ten Tribes as one of the earliest occasions on which the word was used, and put the cases of the revolt of the Parthians, for instance or of a Roman Legion remarking that these were cases in which if only a few individuals had without concert or premeditation resisted some particular act of authority, or declined to obey some particular order. He thought there was *no* evidence of an actual *revolt* to go to the jury, but that there was sufficient to go to the jury as to the " *endeavour* "

It was distinctly admitted *as we understood* by both Learned Judges, that a simple refusal to obey orders is no revolt ; and also that *mere words* will not alone constitute a revolt.

The opinion of the Chief Justice of course prevailed. There was another objection to the indictment a technical one which the Court determined to hear argued on Thursday morning and to let the defence precede.

On Thursday accordingly Counsel were heard on both sides on the following point. The indictment stated the *Lord Lowther* to be the property " of persons unknown," while Captain Yate's evidence proved her to be the property of Messrs. Tomlin and Mann of Cornhill—the question was whether this variance was fatal. After hearing the arguments on both sides the Chief Justice stated very briefly without going into the cases which had been cited, that he considered the variance immaterial. The words in question were not essential to the description of the offence, and might be rejected, according to the maxim " utile per inutile non vitiatur," the objection was one of those minute subtleties which ought to be discouraged as being opposed to the interests of justice.

The Court then took a minute and careful review of the arguments and of the cases cited, and we much regret that we are precluded from attempting, *at present* even to give an outline of it. He admitted the objection to be purely technical, but that it was the right and privilege of all persons, when charged under a highly penal statute, to avail themselves of it, and that, just as much as of matters of *fact*, and proceed to state his reasons for holding the objection to be a *fatal* one, which vitiated the indictment. We can here only mention one or two observations which fell from the Learned Judge at the close of his remarks. The indictment described a ship called the *Lord Lowther*, under the command of Alexander Yates, but belonging to persons unknown—the evidence described a ship belonging to Messrs. Tomlin and Mann. He could not *presume* that there *might* not be a *second* ship *Lord Lowther*, commanded also by a Alexander Yates, but belonging to quite different ship owners. In fact the *identity* of the ship described by the evidence, differed from that of the ship described in the indictment As to treating the words "*belonging to persons unknown, &c.*" as *surplusage*, he understood the rule of law to be that *entire* averment might be omitted, but *not part* of an averment : if then the *entire* averment were to be omitted there would be no averment of the ship being the property of British subjects—but the prisoners were indicted under a section (the 9th) of the act (11th and 12th Wm. 3rd) which exclusively applied to ships which were the property of British subjects. In either case therefore, whether the averment was retained entire or omitted entire, he thought the objection fatal, and was quite of opinion with Serjeant Starkie where he says, (vol. 3, page 1512, Edition 1824.)

" In the next place it is clear that no averment of any matter is essential to the claim or charge can ever be rejected. And this position extends to *all* allegations which operate by way of *description* or limitation of that which is material. Let an averment of this kind be ever so superfluous in its own nature, it can *never* be considered to be immaterial when it *constitutes the identity* of that which is material."

The learned Judge also referred to the same work, pages 1529-30, same edition.

The Chief Justice's opinion of course prevailed, and he proceeded to charge the Jury, drawing their attention to the various parts of the evidence with great accuracy and In a clear and perspicuous manner, commenting at the same time on the meaning of the word "*revolt*," as bearing on the acts of the prisoners, in a manner which led very many of the audience to anticipate an acquittal The jury however after considerable deliberation brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY generally, as to Messrs. Smith, Allies, Lewis, Torre, and Way *only*—finding the other prisoners GUILTY on the 3d and 4th courts—i. e. of *making* and of endeavouring to make a revolt on the 5th of March.* They recommended all to mercy, as having acted under a mistaken impression of their rights, and Captain Yates recommended Mr. Richardson to mercy.

The prisoners were then removed down stairs, and besides the consideration of the utter ruin of their prospects for acts for which, however much to be condemned, there was *much* to be urged in *extenuation*, it was a heart breaking sight to see little Gerard (whom we have already mentioned as the *protegé* of Mr. Handley) sobbing in his protector's arms as if his little heart would burst for the fate which awaited the friend who had been to him (he is only about ten or eleven) as a father.

* It will be remembered that one Learned Judge *said*, and that the other *inclined* to the same opinion, that there was not sufficient evidence of an actual revolt even to go to the Jury. *Dits aliter visum !*

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 30th APRIL 1839.

Yesterday arrived the *Cestrian* Thos. Armstrong Master from Liverpool 6th Dec. 1838, the only arrival that we have to announce since our last.

The Passengers entered per Ship Bolton for London are Lieut. Bowen, Mr. Powel and Master McQueen,

We beg to remind our Readers that the 3d Annual meeting of the Bombay Native Dispensary, takes place tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the Rooms of the Native Education Society, Esplanade, when it is hoped there will be a full attendance of the friends to this excellent institution. The Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair.

It will be seen from some Extracts, among our European intelligence, that a conference has been opened at Paris between certain commissioners on behalf of England and a like number of eminent men on behalf of France for the purpose of effecting a thorough revision of the whole system of Custom's duties between the two countries. We particularly recommend a careful perusal of an able Article from the *Debats* where the subject is treated, not only in a very masterly way, but in a tone that gives assurance of the conference having been entered upon in the best spirit and with every chance of its terminating happily for both countries. The only wonder is that so many years of Peace should have been allowed to elapse, between nations so near and so friendly, without any thing effectual having been done to put an end to, or at least greatly modify the present restrictive and most injurious system. We sincerely trust that the labours of the commissioners will produce the desired change, and lead to a great extension of the trade between the two countries, for there is no guarantee of Peace equal to community of interests, springing from a close commercial alliance.

The new Agent for Post-office Enquiries, Captain Ranken, has commenced his career by a Circular, which we find printed at length in the Delhi Gazette, addressed to the different authorities with whom he is placed in correspondence, requiring information on a variety of topics, connected with the improvement of the Dâks and inland communication, as well as of the roads, and all the means of travelling and of transporting merchandise from place to place at present existing, with a view to enable him to suggest to the government such measures of improvement as may be deemed most needed, and particularly throughout the North West provinces. We rejoice to see that the subject of the improvement of the roads holds a prominent place in the estimation of Captain Ranken, the first step always and the most effective means in every country for developing the riches and promoting the prosperity of a nation, and certainly a subject that has hitherto been too much neglected here, and we rejoice to see farther that there is a desire to bring the government Dawks within the reach of the natives, and to afford them greater facilities than exist at present for carrying on their trading operations. The best spirit breathes throughout the whole document, it exhibits a view at once liberal and enlarged as well as much knowledge and zeal in the cause, and there can be little doubt, that if properly supported, as we trust he will be, Captain Ranken's labours will lead to important practical results. The following Queries contain a summary of the matters treated of in the Circular above referred to,

I.—If the Government Post were to convey letters at the following rates, would the Natives in general prefer it to their own Daks ?

Weight of Letters.	*Distance conveyed*	*Postage charged.*
Half a Tola,	100 miles,	Half an Anna
"	200 "	One Anna.
"	300 "	Two Annas.
"	400 "	Three Annas.

II.—What amount of Postage might be expected

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on such terms in each of the towns of your division where the establishment of Post Offices may seem desirable?

III.---What number of Messengers, Agents, or other Commercial Travellers may go to and from such Towns in any given period?

IV.---What arrangements do you consider best calculated to improve District Daks?

V.---Could the Dak within Native States be made to co-operate with our Post in carrying letters from British Subjects into foreign Territories and from Inhabitants of foreign Territories into the British Dominions, without identifying the two establishments?

VI.---Can any effectual measures be adopted for securing the prompt services and regular payment of Dak bearers when required for travellers?

VII.—Are you of opinion that strangers may obtain bearers in your division without assistance from any Civil Authority?

VIII.—What Serais for Native Travellers exist: and could Horses, Bullocks, or Camels be procured at each stage in your division?

IX.—What resources and Materials are available or likely to be so for making permanent good roads in your division or locality?

X.—Do you consider it possible and desirable to keep up Bridges of Boats over the Ganges, Jumna, & other great Rivers throughout the year?

XI.—Could one of the Civil or Military functionaries at each station be required to certify the arrival and departure of the Public Mails?

XII.—Can you suggest any improvements in the Post Office Department, not here adverted to, and the means by which they may be effected?

The proceedings of the meeting held in London on the 12th October last, at which Sir Wilmot Horton presided, for promoting a more extensive system of Steam Communication with India, has at length called together in Calcutta a meeting of the conditional subscribers to, and others interested in the establishment of a Joint Stock Company for promoting that great enterprise, in order to decide upon the measures proper for adoption to second the efforts of the Committee in England for setting the Scheme afloat as speedily as possible. The meeting took place in the Town Hall on the 15th and was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed—1st, approving of the establishment of a Joint Stock Company on the comprehensive Plan to keep up the communication with England *via* the Red Sea—2d, approving of the committee appointed in London to organize the company, and ordering a call of 10 per cent from the conditional subscribers, or at the rate of 50 rupees per share of 500, to be paid into the Union Bank to the credit of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam fund as Trustees of such Company—3rd authorising the Committee to remit the same to the Directors of the Company in London on receipt of the Prospectus embodying such Code, to be subject to the same rules and provisions as might be established in regard to the subscriptions for shares in England.—4th, Recommending to the public at large to adopt all measures which may be most likely at this juncture to shew the unceasing interest with which the vital question is regarded by her Majesty's subjects in India.

Mr. Greenlaw stated that above 100 share holders, holding 1262 shares valued at 731,000 Rupees and amounting to more than half of all the conditional shares that had been subscribed for, Madras and Ceylon included, had given their full concurrence to the measure, that Messrs Cockerell's House had encreased their shares from 37 to 100, that other leading Houses had followed their example, and that although the natives had not as yet come forward so liberally as might have been anticipated, one had put down his name for 50 shares. The only point that gave rise to any discussion arose out of the resolution to remit the money to England without stipulations, one gentleman contending that they had no hold on the committee at home, nor assurance that the money would be rightly appropriated and bessides that it was adviseable the Steamers should be built in India, but this gentleman's scruples were overcome.

With all due submission, however, it appears to us that the objection so stated ought to have had greater weight attached to it, for unless we misread and misunderstood quite the resolutions of the London meeting, the money will go to support a comprehensive scheme that contemplates Bombay as its terminus, and this we suspect is not exactly what our Calcutta friends calculate upon or would probably be inclined to give their money to support, though as the object, of the London company, is to shorten the passage to India by providing Boats of superior power to the present, they have a clear interest in common with the rest of the Indian community, in supporting the measure, and a motive too to embark their money in it, if they consider the speculation a good one. In our last paper we published a very sensible article from the Madras Courier shewing the sentiments entertained at that Presidency on the subject of what is called the Comprehensive Scheme, a term to which the writer says no distinct meaning can now be attached, and where it is very clearly shewn that whatever be the plan of future operations, Bombay must always have the advantage in point of time and always be the channel through which the Indian mails will pass.

We are without any intelligence from the Army for some time. It will be seen however, among our Indian Extracts, that the Delhi Gazette has a letter from Shikarpore, which mentions that advices had been received from Herat to the 4thfo February, at which date Lieutenant Pottinger describes all to be quiet, so that coupling this with the departure of the Schah's force from Shiraz, of which the last arrivals from Bushire brought us intelligence, we think it may still be considered a doubtful matter, that Herat has fallen into the Schah's hands, as was recently reported.

The *Landholders Society* of Calcutta held a meeting on the 8th instant, among other things, to take into consideration Mr. Roger's Letter and the Pamphlet on the cultivation of Flax referred to in our last Paper. It was resolved that a correspondence should be opened with that Gentleman, with a view to the establishment of a branch Society in London- A letter was also read from certain Zemindars of Rungpore announcing the establishment of a Branch of the Society there. It was farther resolved that a letter should be written to Government requesting that the vernacular language commonly used and understood by the People might be adopted in the Courts of law to the exclusion of the high sounding sanscrit and arabic terms presently in use, and moreover that some modification should be sought of the regulations for the sale of land for arrears of public revenue, as well as means devised for affording greater facility to the Zemindars for the recovery of rent from the ryots, and the meeting closed with a well merited compliment to the late Mr. George Prinsep, whose exertions in behalf of this Society had been unremitting and greatly conducive to its prosperity and success.

We can assure our correspondent V. F. that nothing could be farther from our intention than, in using the term *farceur* as applicable to his friend, to mean or imply any thing offensive. In common acceptation, and as playfully used in society, it means nothing more than being fond of a joke, and in this sense and no other we used it, and we are glad to observe that he does us the justice to think so. We see that it can serve no purpose to pursue this subject farther, in the absence of the only parties, who could satisfactorily put it to rest, if any doubt really exists, and we abstain therefore from any comments on our correspondent's letter, merely remarking that as the Commodore expressly states that he did not write by Capt. L., while we have only probabilities that he did, on the other part, without certain knowledge of the fact, we must be pardoned for adhering to our original text.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The following clergymen of the diocese of Meath have challenged an equal number of priests to meet them in controversial discussion:—Rev. Messrs. R. Radcliffe, E. Nixon, S. Magee, R. S. Noble, W. H. Irvine, H. Leddiard, G. L. Irvine, R. S. George, J. W. Charlton, W. G. Harman, T. Moriarty, J. R. Barnes, W. Tighe, and M. Fox; rectors and curates of the establishment. They pledge themselves to prove the church of Rome an apostasy, her worship idolatry, and her confession demoralising.—*Herald, Jan.* 30.

An Appropriate Text.—Dr. Chalmers, in opening his new cathedral at Morningside, chose for one of his texts, "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." A passage more applicable to Edinburgh and Glasgow could not readily be found, since in these two cities alone there are more than forty thousand empty seats which still remain to be possessed, and the number is daily on the increase.—*Scottish Pilot.*

As the Corn-laws (writes an Irish correspondent) seem to be the subject that engrosses every man's attention, the few following remarks may, under your auspices, throw something of a new light on the matter. The coaching interest of England used nearly 400,000 horses at work; allow about the same for post work—so that there were nearly 800,000 horses at work, each consuming nearly three acres of produce (one of hay and two of corn), making altogether 2,400,000 acres for their support. From the different railroads that are now in progress of completion, seven-eighths of the horses will cease to be required, thus leaving 2,100,000 acres to bear corn: admit each acre to bear a quarter, thus you will have 2,100,000 quarters of corn more in the year '42 than you had in '38, which is a larger supply than what we received this year from the continent.—*Standard, Jan.* 30.

Lord Petre's crack pack met, with a field of staunch sportmen, in excellent trim, on Thursday. at Woodham; and after drawing a small cover or two, a brace of foxes were found at New England. One went away for Eambrige Hall, and the other decided on taking a look at the Danbury country; the hounds stuck to the latter, and swept merrily after him through Mr. Chapman's wood, away for the Hide farm, through the Thrift up to Little Baddow Common, were he yielded his brush and his life to his gallant pursuers. A fresh fox was soon found, and for half an hour he lead the way in slashing style, but having no great taste for the music of Lord Petre's pack at his heels, he ran to earth and laid up for the day. Grimes's Wood was then tried—then St. Cleer's Hall Wood, where, though old Gaynor challenged, all was not thought exactly right, but on proceeding to Long Spring, a general burst was in a few minutes flung, "with all its strring notes upon the gale," and off the whole field went at a tip-top pace, through Blake's Wood, to Hollowbridge Wood, through Gen. Strutt's covers, across the river for Moor Gardens, where, however, Reynard could not find a resting-place, but proceeded onwards to Digby's Wood and up to Wickham; he than bore towards Witham, crossed the London road to Hatfield Burry and Tarments farms, touched on Topplingo Hall, back to Boreham, and again visited the river, where, it was the general impression that after all the exhibition of his sporting qualities he met an ignoble death by drowning. It was now between four and five o'clock—evening began to cast its shadow abroad; and as the hounds had run two hours and twenty minutes, and had nearly 20 miles to kennel, they were drawn off. The run was altogether very severe; and as the pack kept their way over hedge, corn-field, high road, and paling, the sportsmen were seen carelessly dashing at desperate leaps which would stagger the heart not fully seasoned to the exciting perils of the chase.—*Sun, Jan.* 30.

Extract of a letter from Malta, of the 26th ult., quoted by the *Semaphore* of Marseilles:—"Although for some days the weather has not been so fine as it previously was, it is still very mild, and the health of the Queen Dowager continues to improve. Her Majesty is daily expecting the arrival of Prince George of Cambridge, and some persons think that she will take a voyage with his Royal Highness to Constantinople. This, however, is doubtful, as it is still believed that the Queen intends, to pass Easter week at Rome.---Corn, which continues to be in demand, has become scarce, and higher in price.---The *Barham* frigate, Captain Cory, sailed to-day for England. The *Vernon* another of the finest frigates in the service, is expected to take her place. The *Carysfort*, Captain, Martin is going to Carthagena, and the *Wolverine* brig to Gibraltar."

We are glad to learn that the indisposition with which Sir Sidney Smith was stated to be affected the other day, and which hindered him from delivering a funeral address over the grave of the late Major-General Harriott, was nothing more than a slight cold and hoarseness under which the gallant Admiral had been labouring for a few days previously, and that he is now perfectly recovered.—*Galy, Messenger, Feb.* 16.

Effect of a late Storm.—The following is copied from the letter of a Rev. Gentleman who resides in Nottinghamshire: it is dated 1st of February, Retford:—

"We have again been visited by a most serious hurricane, far more awful than the previous one. I must previously tell you a remarkable fact with respect to the former. The houses in this neigbourhood, and in Worksop, Chesterfield, Sheffield, and all west, had the windows covered with dirt, which looked somewhat between melting snow and a thin solution of paste. We were informed it was 'brack,' as they say there; and, on tasting it, it proved to be salt spray, brought with the wind and clouds from the Western Ocean! We are between fifty, and sixty miles distant in a straight line. This last storm was on Wednesday night, the 30th of January. It came in gusts of tremendous fury, lasting for about an hour each, and then intermitted and occurred again. It was the lecture evening, when in the roughest weather there are about forty members present; but last evening not one of the hardiest could face the storm. Some got into the street, but were whirled round, and so alarmed by falling tiles, etc., that they dared not venture to proceed. The servants opened a door, but it took three to shut it. The singular feature of this tempest is the partiality of its visit. A gentleman called on me the following evening, and said that he came by coach from London the previous day, when it was so fine that he preferred the outside; but when they arrived at Newark, snow was on the ground some depth, and the road from thence strewed with trees, tiles, barn thatch, sticks of all sorts, and a windmill."—(Atlas.)

Phrenology Exemplified.—A capital story is told in the *Cincinati* (Ohio) *News*, of Dr. Collyer, a celebrated phrenologist, at present sojourning in that city. One of the doctor's peculiarities is, that of telling precisely what he thinks of the head submitted to his examination, whether it is in private or in a crowd. At the close of one of his lectures in the south, he requested such as wished their developments regularly explained to come forward. A stout, two-fisted fellow made his appearance, and seated himself for the examination. The doctor rapidly ran his fingers through the hair, measured this bump, and that bump, and remarked very composedly—"Sir, your phrenological developments are those which belong to an infamous villain—destructiveness and combat veness enormous, conscientiousness very small, and all the moral and reflective region perfectly contemptible; you only lack opportunity to become a perfect rascal." Without saying a word, the man rose from the chair, and, by a well directed blow with his fist, knocked the doctor flat upon the floor. The worthy phrenologist gathered himself up, and addressed the meeting. "Ladies and gentlemen, *there* is the strongest proof of the truth of phrenology I have ever seen in the entire course of my career. The villain has proved every word I told him to be the truth.

Intercepted Correspondence.—The following letter from an unfortunate footman of a certain Prime Minister, who shall be nameless, has fallen into our hands. We lay it before our readers verbatim:—

South-street, Janivery 30, 1839.

My Lord Vycount,—I have put up with my present condishon until I can't do it no longer. When I engaged with you as Butler I agreed for thurty won pon'ten a here with yure old close and any vales as might help to the mountain of my celery But, my lord my hops is all in bittered, and I can beer myself no longer. Your lordship, wen we agreed, did not say won word about bored wags and yet within a wick after I entured ewer servis I was put on twelve shilligs a wick and find myself, and I have been a lost butler ever sins. In other grate families were I have liv'd there have been always pickings of some sort or other—but in ewer employ I get nothing but waist paper, which I can't use nor sell, for the most of it is in the coverings of little fore cornered billys smellings of sent and too small to be of eny use except to the cownees. To be sure there are won or too notes left inside by accident which might sell for some thing though they are matters which you might thing *naught on*; but it is rite you should know I have got 'em amongst my vales. My lord, I hope that this applycayshon may have the effect of bringing you to think on the misseries of bored wages for servants and to think that it is more agreeable for servants of all classes to be at all times with their employers high or low, that they may learn their ways and how to noodle and encourage them, and to understand and find out all their little and grate weeknesses and to act like faithful servants according. My lord, if you should please to consider my condishon, I shall be glad and also to know when you think to be home again, for the house is getting damp for want of airing and a sigh and tiffic friend of mine says that he is sure if the sellers are not soon opend and wind taken out and let in that we shall have a Sir Umfre Davi Chok Damn which will indite when a lite is in contract with it and blast us all in the House. The cobwebs is all over the ke ole of the Cellar Dore—the wards of the keyitself is all rust and want of my usuwal occupation, I have such orrid dreams that I fancy I am chokin with sum dust and musty korks.

My lord if you do not oner me with a quick reply, I beg to say my lord that I shall discharge myself from your servis for I do not like prowiding breakfarst, lunching, Dinner, Tea, and Supper, every day for a year on 12s. a-week. Indeed I never shall be, myself again I am so reduced in sighs and living, s. I hope yer Lordship will pity my case and appoint me a Commissioner of the Wittling Office at Stanmatto-eat House.

My Lord, Your very obedient Servant,
JEREMIAH YELLOWPLUSH.

—(Argus.)

A GENERAL BILL of the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS Within the City of London and Bills of Mortality.

From December 12, 1837, to December 11, 1838.

In the 97 parishes within the walls—christened, 734; buried, 815.
In the 17 parishes without the walls—christened, 4,119; buried, 3,558.
In the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey—christened, 13,303; buried, 11,884.
In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster—christened, 1,617; buried 2,033.

THE DISEASES AND CASUALTIES THIS YEAR.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	91	Inflammation of the brain	186
Age and debility	1,823	Influenza	33
Apoplexy	278	Insanity	203
Asthma	636	Jaundice	8
Cancer	52	Liver, diseased	72
Childbirth	158	Locked-law	2
Cholera	3	Measles	240
Consumption	2,236	Miscarriage	8
Constipation of the bowels	12	Mortification	88
Convulsions	1,397	Paralysis	103
Croup	85	Rheumatism	23
Dentition, or teething	392	Scrofula	10
Diebetes	4	Small-pox	788
Diarrhœa	19	Sore-throat and quinsy	25
Dropsy	512	Spasm	21
Dropsy on the brain	294	Stone and gravel	21
Dropsy on the chest	37	Stricture	4
Dysentory	2	Syphilitic	2
Epilepsy	27	Thrush	61
Erysipelas	6	Tumour	33
Fever	807	Worms	16
Fever, intermittent, or ague	3	Unknown causes	4,563
Fever, scarlet	261	Casualties, as under	366
Fever, typhus	270		18,266
Gout	29	CASUALTIES.	
Hæmorrhage	16	Drowned	77
Heart, diseased	121	Died by visitation of God	58
Hernia	12	Excessive drinking	5
Hooping-cough	408	Killed by various accidents	164
Hydrophobia	2	Murdered	5
Inflammation	863	Poisoned	13
Inflammation of the bowels and stomach	170	Suicides	27
Inflammation of the lungs and pleura	311		366

Christened—males, 9,802; females, 10,031: total, 19,833. Buried—males, 9,115; females, 9,151: total, 18,266.

Of the number buried were—

Under 2 years of age	4,365	60 and under 70	1,79
2 and under 5 years	1,023	70 and under 80	1,34
5 and under 10	876	80 and under 90	50
10 and under 20	703	90 and under 100	6
20 and under 30	1,396	102	
30 and under 40	1,733	103	
40 and under 50	1,872	107	
50 and under 60	1,780		

Asphalte.—The island of Trinidad, the theatre of this wonderful natural production, was discovered by Columbus in the year 1498, in his third voyage, but it does not appear that he visited the Lake of Pitch, or was aware of its existence. The point of land near which the pitch occurs received its designation of La Brea from the Spaniards, who took possession of the island in 1535: hence the name retained in maps and charts to the present day. Owing, however, to the settlers in the district—or quarter, as it is termed—having been mostly of French origin, *La Bray* is the appellation in general use not only locally, but among the inhabitants of the island generally. Point La Brea, or Pitch or Tar Point, is situated on the leeward side of the island, towards its centre, within the Gulf of Paria. The latter consists of a beautiful sheet of water of about 30 sea leagues in length from east to west, about 15 from north to south, bounded to the southward, and partly to the westward, by the land of Paria or Terra Firma, and on its other parts by the shores of Trinidad, and its dependent islets Chacachicare, Hue Vos, and Manos.—*United Service Journal.*

Drying of Stuffs.—An apparatus has been invented by M.M. Penzoldt and Levesque, for the rapid drying of stuffs of all kinds, without fire or pressure. It consists of a double drum, which turns on its axis at the rate of four thousand times in a minute. The stuffs are placed in it as they come out of the water, and by the effect of rotation the watter contained between the threads is carried towards the external covering of the drum, which is bored with boles. Woollen stuffs are thus dried in less than three minutes when the apparatus is small, and in eight minutes when it is larger. Flax and cotton stuffs require a short exposure to the air after being taken from the drum.—*Athenæum.*

It has been ascertained by authority that 3,832 trees were blown down during the late storm in the Earl of Derby's domain at Knowsley.—*Globe.*

FRANCE.

A conference, as we stated some time since, has been opened at Paris between French and English Commissioners, on a revision of the Customs duties of the two countries. The English Commissioners are Mr. Labouchère, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Aston, First Secretary of the British Embassy, and Mr. M'Gregor, who negotiated the important treaty of 5th July between Great Britain and Austria. Those for France are the Baron de Fréville, President of the Committee of Commerce in the Council of State,, W. Gréterin, Director of the Customs, and M. David Director of the Office of Foreign Commerce in the Department of the Minister of Commerce. Several metings have already been held, and they are to be continued, we understand, without intermission until an arrangement, founded on mutual concessions, is agreed upon.—Upon this subject the *Debats* contains the following judicious observations:—

"It seems to be inexplicable that between two nations so powerful, so wealthy, and such near neighbours, the produce of whose agriculture and manufactures are so different, such comparatively small commercial interchange should exist. Our importations from that country, so industrious, and producing at low prices a thousand articles necessary to our wants, and the development of our manufactures have during the ten years from 1827 to 1836 inclusive been less than what we have drawn from the small kingdom of the Netherlands and the no less secondary State of Sardinia and exceed by only a very small fraction what is brought us from the Island of Guadaloupe Out of 480,000,000fr., the gross amount of our importations, those from England have been no more than 22,000,000fr, or 4 and 6-10ths per cent. The proportion of the United States of America is 18 and 3-10ths per cent. But in the table of exports England holds a station much less humble. She no longer remains upon a level with one of the small islands of the Antilles. She is even above the entirety of our Colonies. Nevertheless she takes only 65,000,000fr. out of 521,000,000fr. or 12 and 4-10ths per cent., while the average of the United States during the above period of 10 years, was 94,000,000fr., or 18 per cent It must however, be acknowledged that the contraband trade has to a certain point brought the exports and imports to an equilibrium. For between 1827 and 1836, there have been brought into France large quantities of cotton yarns of high numbers which laboured under a prohibition, which however was taken off by a Royal ordonnance issued in October 1835, and was sanctioned by an act of the legislature in the following year. Such a state of things is condemnatory of the systems of both nations or rather may be said to have been the consequence of the flagrant hostility which prevailed between the two people up to the period of the revolution of July. If the alliance between France and England is to be any thing more than an empty sound, these obstacles to their inter-commerce must be removed. The good understanding between the two governments if it be not founded on a fusion of the interests of the two people, will be no more, if we may be allowed the expression than one of those platonic attachments which are formed from the effects of chance, and which another chance may break. How then are we to form an indissoluble commercial alliance with England? We do not pretend to mark down here all the clauses of the treaty but we venture to affirm without fear of contradiction that the present conferences will end in nothing, if the two parties bring into their discussions the same spirit which has in England as well as in France presided over the formation of the laws regulating the customs.—Whoever talks of commerce must talk of buying as well as selling—for buying and selling are to operations indissolubly united. One nation cannot dispose of its produce to another without taking the produce of that other in exchange because produce can be paid for only by produce except by countries possessing mines of gold or silver. Nevertheless, with a strange and unaccountable prejudice negotiators of commercial treaties and framers of custom house laws have in general proceeded upon the principle that their own should sell a great deal to foreign nations and buy nothing. They appear to have acted upon the persuasion that their own country can dispense with the agricultural or manufactured produce of other nations; but these last, on the contrary cannot subsist with supplies from the people of these too confiding and patriotic negotiators and legislators. The framers of our custom house laws under the Restoration with the best possible good faith fell into this erroneous mode of thinking, and acted upon it without reserve. They believed that there was nothing more easy than for France to produce as much as the Swedes and English of wrought and cast iron and machinery and in a short time to rival Great Britain in her finest thread yarns and cotton issues. This idea also predominated in the Legislative Chambers. But what was the consequence? Our products suffered under the law of retaliation, and foreign countries not being allowed to sell us anything, would purchase nothing from us. Thus, for instance, France is endowed by nature with the privilege of producing wine.—We have wines of unequalled flavour, which all nations would take from us to gratify their palates, if their interests were not completely opposed. In the whole world there are no liqueurs to be found which equal our Burgundy and Champagne, our Claret, and our Cognac brandy. The growths of the Rhone are worth the most renowned wines of many other countries; and our wines from Lower Languedoc will, in many markets, stand a competition with the ordinary wines of Spain. We ought to supply the whole world with wine. We have in this a gift from Nature which no human power can deprive us of. Most assuredly we may by our wines and liquors rival in importance the commerce carried on by the Americans in their cotton Our annual growth of wine and brandy is estimated at 600 000 00 fr and may be easily increased. Up to the present time the produce of the cotton of the United States has not amounted in value to more than 400 00 000 francs per annum. Ill judged custom house regulations have decided otherwise. While laws prohibiting broad cloth are still in force to the amount of 300 000 000fr and upwards they who fifty years ago did not grow a single bale—we have a difficulty in finding a foreign market for our wines and brandies to a fiftieth part of their value. The average annual exportation of our wines during the ten years from 1827 to 1836 has been no more than 46 800 00 fr. and of our brandies 19,300,0 0 0fr., making together only 66,100,000fr.,—with nations as with individuals, in the useful Arts as in the Fine Arts, speciality is a pledge and condition of success! He who grasps too much lose all! The truth of this has long ago been proclaimed by the wisdom of nations. What, for example, has for the last seven years been the result of all our attempts to produce cotton thread of the higher numbers, or woollen yarns, but to impede the progress of our lacemakers, with whom cotton thread is the primary material, and of our Lyons manufactures, who wished to combine worsted with silk—and at the same time to enrich the smugglers? Have we had any greater success from the excessive protection granted to our castiron works? Are they in greater demand by our makers of engines? It is no doubt fit that a nation should endeavour to extend its manufactories, and to adopt such branches of industry as are found to flourish among other people. Consequently, it is natural that import duties should be imposed on such productions of foreign countries as may one day be attempted by the national industry. As taxes are necessary to meet the immense demands upon the treasury it is proper of cource that they should be levied on articles brought from foreign countries into France for the purpose of finding consumers. These duties, however, ought always to be moderate and never amount to a prohibition. By heaping disproportionate burthens upon such produce of foreign industry, as for the present are but of secondary importance as competing with national productions, under the pretext of forcing the progress of the latter, a government only excites acts of reprisal in all foreign markets, by banishing from them such produce as its own country excels in, and which would otherwise be admitted with avidity. This in vulgar language is losing the substance in grasping at the shadow. In one word, the only system under which there is a chance of drawing up a treaty of commerce advantageous to the two people, and such as could be passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Commons, consists in modifying in France the entrance duties affecting those important products of English manufactures, which we either do not make ourselves, or make badly; and at the same time, to stipulate in a serious proportion, for a reduction of the duties which affect in England certain French products of notable superiority as well as others which can never be imitated in England, because nature, which is stronger than art, is opposed to it. It would also be desirable that England should take off certain prohibitions against the exit of goods which do not exist with us. The English, in order to insure the state of their spirits distilled from grain and other indigenous liquors have established on our brandies a duty of 6fr. per litre, about 700 per cent, on the cost in France; our wines are also burthened in England with a duty which, for common sorts, amount to three or four times their value (1 fr. 50 c. per litre). Such duties as these will always act as prohibitions, unless they are reduced three quarters. Every reduction less than this would be illusive and derisory, for there is no reduction that can be seriously termed such, but what admits of the article being consumed. From patriotism, and from a desire to have a footing in the Peninsula, and to inundate it at pleasure with their tissues and other manufactured products the English have contented themselves with adopting for their use the wines of Oporto. Since, however, politics have so much power among them as to regulate in a sovereign manner the alimentary regime of the nation and its gastronomical habits, the English ought now to be disposed to give a better reception to our wines than to those from Portugal. The political interest of England, whose attention is turned to the East, is it not to promote commercial good offices between the two nations in order to become the separable ally of a people to whom nobody will refuse the first place when it is a question of fighting on land, and who for the last ten years have been able to produce a list of maritime successes so brilliant that every body out of London are now asking themselves which really is the first navy in the world, and whether our feats of arms at Navarino, Algiers, Lisbon and St. Juan d'Ulloa are not equivalent to those of the Queen of the Seas? The English ought to apply the same manner the duties on our silks, which are 30 per cent. and should not by a forced interpretation carry them up to 45 or 50 per cent. In return for these concessions. France on her side ought to admit at moderate duties the finer sorts of cotton yarns as well as the flaxen and hempen yarns and cloths, in which England by a mechanical improvement entirely new has insured an immense advantage over all other nations. At this rate, too, France ought to agree to fresh reduction of duties on iron, especially on cast iron; France in fine ought to admit almost duty-free machinery intended for international steam navigation; it would be but just however that while she demands the French territories should be thrown open to British steam-engines England on the other hand should remove the prohibition which hinders the exit of looms and other mechanical contrivances from her own territories.—It is only upon cases such as these that in our opinion there is any possibility of conceiving the formation of a new treaty: if it should be otherwise the present Conference will only become one more vain attempt which will fall to the ground in Chambers of one or the other country if indeed it should ever have the honour of being laid before them."—*Gal. Messenger, Jan.* 29.

The *Débats* announces the meeting of the French and English commissaries appointed to arrange, if possible, an alteration in the tariffs of the two countries. It states with exactness the wretchedly small amount of commercial relations between countries so wealthy and contiguous, and the chilling effect which the prohibition system has on the great wine districts of France, which ought to furnish its rich produce to the world. The *Débats*, however, is wrong in attributing this to a want of a free and fair spirit in both countries. England, for these many years past, has shown the utmost desire, and made the greatest exertions, to open a trade with France, without being at all met with a similar spirit on the part of the statesmen of that country. The article is, however, written in a good spirit; the more important, as the writer seems to have been no stranger to the facts under the consideration of the French commissaries. The question of our duties on brandy is not fairly stated by the French writer, who leaves out of account the excise duty on our own spirits, equal to at least one-third of that at present charged on foreign brandies: As to wines, we fear it will not be so easy to change the national taste as the French imagine, or to persuade the English to drink the lower growth of French wine at any price. They should have a fair trial, however, and the more fully it succeeds the better. Diminishing an absurd duty on bottles, for which no doubt our commissaries are prepared would prove of material advantage. Whilst on the subject of commercial treaties, we may mention an important fact, which is, the recent conclusion of a treaty between the United States and the kingdom of Sardinia, in which the latter has abandoned the system of monopolies, and granted full liberty of transit to all commodities across the Sardinian states into Limburg. Sardinia is willing to extend the same privilege to England.—*Chronicle, Jan.* 30.

We have read with much satisfaction an article in the *Débats* on the commercial relations at present existing between England and France, and though we are not very sanguine in our anticipations of any magnificent result from the negotiations now carrying on in Paris, between the Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, still we cannot but encourage the hope, that these conferences must lead to some relaxation of those fiscal regulations which in both countries, but more particularly in France, oppose so formidable an obstacle to an active and mutually beneficial trade. The *Débats* scarcely does justice to this country, for the whole of its reasoning seems to imply, that our customhouse regulations are as inimical to French as those of France are to English industry. To prove the contrary we need only refer to the article before us, in which the importation of English goods into France is estimated at an annual average of 22,000,000 of francs, and the exportation of French goods to England at 65,000,000 fr. The *Débats* supposes, what is very probably the fact, that the difference between importion and exportation, as they appear on the official returns, has to a great extent been equalized by the activity of the smuggler. We heartily join with our contemporary in his condemnation of the unwise system of legislation that has led to such a state of things, but we must take the liberty to say, that the fault lies more with the French than with the English Government; should a truly liberal treaty of commerce between the two courtries be agreed upon by the commissioners now engaged in the negotiation, little opposition would be offered to its ratification by the British Parliament, whereas, so wedded are the majority of public men in France to the mischievous doctrine of commercial protection, that we should fully expect to find an insuperable opposition in the French Chambers. No two countries on the face of the globe are better calculated to carry on an active trade with one another than France and England, and a *really moderate* scale of duties on their respective products would insure to either Government an immense increase of revenue, and a consequent facility for the reduction of internal taxation. The modifications of the existing tariff, alluded to by the *Débats*, though they might be improvements on the system now in action, would be but a trifling advance towards a really liberal treaty. A haggling negotiation for a reduction of a few centimes more or less on this articles or on that, is unworthy of two nations, whose ambition it ought to be to make their commercial policy a model for the rest of the world. The only principle on which a commercial treaty ought to be negotiated between France and England is that of a *maximum ad valorem duty*, the lower the better; this would effectually destroy the whole system of protective tariffs, and would leave to neither country the least ground for supposing itself to have been over-reached in the bargain. If a maximum duty of ten per cent. were a greed upon between the two countries, an active intercourse would ensue, certain to infuse life and spirit into every department of industry on either side of the Channel, while the connections springing up between merchants here and in France would render an international war all but impossible.—*Courier, Jan.* 30.

"The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies—no longer a matter of any uncertainty—occupies the whole of the Paris journals. Some of the French journalists, ignorant of the simplest principles of Constitutional Goverment, and likewise a contemporary (the *Chronicle*) who shares largely in their ignorance, are in the utmost alarm at the present position of political affairs in France. The latter, after describing the conduct of the King as little better than that of Charles X., and denouncing the resolution of the Sovereign, with the advice of his Ministers, to appeal to the notion, as a *coup d etat*, similar to the fatal, ordinance of the Polignac Ministry, asks with great gravity if "insanity do not prevail over the fate and in the councils of France?" Might not the same question have been put when William IV. preferred Sir Robert Peel to Lord Melbourne, and, with the advice of his Ministers, appealed to the nation whether the Sovereign or the House of Commons represented public feeling? The conduct of Louis Philippe, up to the date of the late ordinance no one can defend. It has been at variance with every principle of a limited monarchy and a responsible Government; but his last act, so far from being arbitrary, or unconstitutional, or insane, is the very reverse, and the only one, indeed, which a constitutional King, under such circumstances, could adopt. He considers himself right, and M. Thiers wrong, and, before yielding, he asks the advice of his people. When that decision is given, the world will be able to judge whether he is the madman represeuted—whether he will rule without a Parliament, or by and with their advice; but to condemn him at present for a step which has been almost invariably pursued by our own Sovereigns, and which in fact has proved the safety of the throne, amounts to something like the folly of contending for a Constitutional Government, and repudiating the great and main principle on which it is founded. The aspect of affairs in France ought to be cause of rejoicing to every friend of liberty, and to none more than to Louis Philippe himself. It shows that the French begin to estimate the use of representative Government, and wish to control the sovereign through their representatives, in place of resorting to their old practice of rising in rebellion, substituting one sovereign for another, and relapsing again into submission, till some new grievance compelled them again to change the dynasty. Nor are we without fancying that we perceive another reason, and, to our thinking, a very satisfactory one, for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies by the King at the present moment. It is well known that were the Opposition to come into power now the first act of the new ca-

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on 08 April, 2017

binet would be to instruct Belgium to resist the ultimatum of the London Conference. To this policy M. Thiers is already pledged, and we know enough of him to feel certain, that in this particular instance he would amply redeem it. France would thus be dragged into a collision with four of the great powers, for against the Belgians Louis Philippe dare not bare a blade. Thus the peace of Europe would be rendered subsidiary to the triumph of a ministry. Now it is very clear that before the new Chamber can meet, the Belgian question will not only be settled, but we trust well nigh forgotten; and then the King may, without danger, bow as lowly as a Pump-room master of the ceremonies to the imperative behests of the electoral colleges.—(Sun.)

"The King of the French has resolved to retain the Molé ministry, and as necessary accompaniment to this resolution, his Majesty has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. After his Majesty had in vain tried to form a new ministry, this course became inevitable. The Chamber had virtually declared war with the Molé Cabinet, but when the King showed a disposition to replace that Cabinet, the heterogeneous factions of the opposition could supply no substitute. What was the King to do? Obviously his Majesty must either govern without a Cabinet, which would not be consonant with the theory of a constitutional monarchy, or must govern by a Cabinet in opposition to one of his Chambers, a still more unconstitutional anomaly: or dissolve the refractory Chamber, as he has done. The characters of the new Chamber may not differ materially from that of the last; but the King has taken the right course to improve it, by placing the factious opposition clearly and manifestly in the wrong. We observe that many of the Paris journals affect to assimilate his Majesty's conduct in this particular to the illegal measures of Charles X.; but no two cases can be less alike. There is, first this broad and decisive distinction to be observed, that the dissolution is strictly legal; next, that it is not aggressive, but defensive. The real similarity lies between the conduct of the Chamber and the conduct of the late King. In profligate disregard of the principles of constitutional government, in reckless blindness to consequences, the conduct of the Chamber and of the ministers of Charles X. is identical; they differ only in this, that the Chamber has spitefully abused privilege---the ministers abused prerogative. We would fain hope that the French people will come to a just decision between the King and the Chamber; but whatever the result, the King has plainly done his duty, and imposed a debt of gratitude upon the lovers of free government everywhere. Louis Philippe may be driven from the throne; but if he is, he will have established by the fairest experiment the indisputable truth---that France can be safely and quietly governed by nothing less vigorous than an iron despotism.—(Standard.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

All parties are boasting of their strength, but up to the present hour I do not believe that either party has any foundation for its boasting. The opinion that prevails chiefly is, that the complexion of the new Chamber will differ but little from that of the Chamber which has just been dissolved. Should this be the case, to say, nothing of an increased majority for the Opposition, there must be an entire change of ministry; but nobody is wise enough to know from what portion of the Chamber a ministry can be chosen by the King which should command the permanent majority, without which no Cabinet, however composed, could long hold the reins of authority. The truth is, that we are in what the French call a false position. The elements of constitutional government, under parliamentary influence, are too crude yet for any positive system to be formed upon them; and, on the other hand, there is a strong feeling in favour of parliamentary independence and a dimunition of the influence of the crown, which nothing can destroy, although it may for a time be kept under so as to prevent any popular expression of it in a sense calculated to disturb the reign of order. The great misfortune of the present state of things is, that Louis Philippe, although respected and esteemed by all reflecting persons, no longer enjoys that popularity which formerly enabled him to give moral weight to small parliamentary majority, or, by an appeal to the people, to diminish considerably the Opposition minority. Such a popularity, indeed, as the King could have retained if he had chosen to retain it, would be neither creditable to him nor ultimately beneficial to his dynasty. But the want of it does not the less add to the difficulties wh ch he has to encounter. He possesses, however, prudence and good sense in a high degree, and will know when to dictate and when to yield; a man with less prudence than he possesses, would in his position soon bring things to a crises, he would provoke the press to open hostility, and the press once provoked the revolution of July, without its violence, would be re-acted.

Hitherto the opposition press has been what we call *moderate*; for although some of its expressions may appear to you like excitement, they are not so regarded here, and the only part of their conduct of which we can seriously complain, is their having described the King as personally engaged in a war with parliamentary government. The expression *Le Roi cedera*, which was first used by an obscure opposition journal, and which has been echoed and re-echoed by papers of a more respectable character, is a lamentable one; for whilst it assumes for the King a desire to walk in the path of the constitution, it identifies him for the moment with those who are considered its enemies.

It is believed that there will be an unusually large number of new members in the new Chamber. At present, however, about twenty new candidates only are spoken of. Among them is General Count Montholon, the friend and companion of Napoleon, who starts, it is said, for St. Denis, in place of M. Gisquet. M. de Montholon is a man of extraordinary talent, and most highly esteemed. After the death of Napoleon he embarked in a large commercial enterprise, in which, like most men of liberal ideas and confiding disposition, he failed. Since that failure all his energy, all his exertions, have been directed to the honourable acquirement of the means of paying his creditors. By his exertions, and the sacrifice of all that he would have inherited from a wealthy family, he has paid every creditor in full to the extent of several millions, and he is now legally *rehabilité*: he was morally so long ago. This is considered here a much more honourable position than that of the man who has not been in misfortune; and so far from his failure forming a prejudice against him in the minds of the electors, his rehabilitation is a recommendation which the most proud and upright man would covet.

A most important decision has just been pronounced by the Court of Cassation. By a solemn *arret*, the Court has declared that the infliction of death in a duel has all the legal character of murder.

An extraordinary sensation is likely to be created by a work now in the press, from the pen of the brother of an illustrious poet. This work has been written with the benevolent view of cautioning judges and juries against decisions upon false or presumptive evidence. I have been favoured with the facts of one of his cases. In 1813, a Captain Patri, the paymaster of a regiment, was charged with fraud, through a conspiracy, in which were engaged many persons who now sit on the bench of justice, or figure in the higher grades of the army—on false or presumptive evidence he was condemned to the *Galeres* for life. He accompanied the chain of forcats from Strasburg. His young and interesting wife followed on foot with a child at the breast, who died on the journey. In Paris he appealed to the Court of Cassation, and for four years was confined as a felon, waiting for justice. His poor wife knocked at the door of his judges, but they were deaf. At length, however, the minister at War inquired into his case; he was found to be innocent, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour was given to him as a compensation for his sufferings and his unmerited disgrace, but his persecutors and his corrupt judges were not punished. His disgrace, however, had driven him mad, and to mental alienation was added physical blindness. Ten years afterwards his case was taken up by a celebrated advocate, and very recently one hundred thousand francs were given as an indemnity to his widow (the poor victim had in the mean time paid the debt of nature, blind and insane), but his prosecutors remain unpunished.—*Globe, Feb.* 8.

The parliamentary disolution again occupies the journals of this morning. In the *Journals des Débats*, we find the following:—

"The fury excited by the dissolution among the journals of the coalition is beyond example, but it is not invidious to say that it would have been much diminished, had the coalition itself been allowed the opportunity of adopting the measure. The anger of the coalition arises from the fact that the dissolution overthrows a party, whose success was considered certain. The calculation was simple, and the coalition finds it so legitimate that it takes no pains to conceal it. The Ministry was to be overthrown with the aid of the Legitimists and the Republicans, the Left, and the Extreme Left, excellent instruments of destruction, and, the Ministry once overthrown, the party of the coalition was immediately to take its place. Then, as it would have been impossible to form a majority with the Left and the Extreme Left, the Legitimist and the Republicans a return to the majority was to have been quietly arranged, and it was hoped that an understanding might be entered into with a considerable portion of "the honest but timid deputies," who have no wish to create embarrassments for the Government. In all this, the only sacrifice to be made was that of old policy stigmatised in the discussion of the Address."

The *National* candidly admits that its party is not displeased with the direct interference of the Sovereign in the government of the country, but this journal thinks that the present is not the most favourable moment that could have been chosen for directing public attention to the fact.

"Should the elections," says the *National*, "be unfavourable to the Mole-Montalivet administration, the King will yield; such is the last word of the accredited organs of the Court party. In other words, the sympathies and the wishes of the Sovereign are for the Cabinet of the 15th of April, their system is his own, and, in short, it is he who at this moment sustains the struggle between the coalition and a portion of the electors, reserving to themselves their right of inclining the majesty of the crown before the omnipotence of the national will, should it condemn the favourites. It is in these terms that the question is laid down by the Court party, and, for our parts, we do not complain of them, for we have never understood that in France the King could be reduced to play the part of an automaton—a part to which the English Oligarchy attempts to condemn its Sovereign. We cannot understand the head of a state without an opinion, without personal action, remaining a passive spectator of the parliamentary debate, then counting the votes in the balloting-urn, and interfering only to proclaim the vanquisher. We demand pardon for the comparison we are about to make, but such an office could be filled with perfect satisfaction by the marker of a tennis Court. It may have suited a King of the Brunswick race to fatten in his palace and brutalize himself in the midst of disgraceful orgies, without taking part in the Government, except to sign a few ordonnances, but France will never put up with a slothful Sovereign—her monarch must think and act, at the risk of sometimes incurring like Charles X, a responsibility not written in the Constitution. The patriots, therefore, are far from taking it amiss that the King should intervene personally in public affairs—that he should have an opinion and a system of his own, and that he should employ all his activity in supporting them—but we must remark that the present moment is illchosen for tearing asunder the veil with which the charter has enveloped the throne. If it be absolutely desired that we should perceive the hand of royalty acting directly on the springs of policy, it would have been wise and prudent to chuse the period, had any such presented itself, at which France might have been strong at home, and assuming a dignified attitude abroad. But what is the state of affairs witnessed at present? Our diplomatist receiving orders from the conference of London—and at home, two factions, one composed, it is true, of diversified elements, but whose various fractions unite for the purpose of upholding the national honour, withdrawing the country from foreign influence, and opposing the corruption which Ministers employ as a mode of Government—the other party formed of those who regard the electoral system as a joint-stock company, and who openly lean for support abroad on M. de Metternich! And it is amid such a conflict that the crown is suddenly laid bare—that we are told on which side lie its sympathies, and to which side it will incline only on compulsion!"

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

When the Tory Government of the Duke of Wellington was broken up, under circumstances in which no Whig that ever whined would have dreamed of relinquishing the sweets of office, he was succeeded by an Administration of so-called, or rather self-called, patriots, whose peculiar boast it was, that they were to eschew the evil ways of their predecessors; that, so far as human frailty whould admit, they were to discard all motives, impulses, tendencies, etc., other than such as had the public welfare for their sole and unmixed principle of action. Together with "peace, economy, and reform," their watchwords were "government without patronage," and "influence without one particle of bribery or corruption." Nay, so high did they pitch their key-note of political temperance, purity, and chastity, that people who took them at their own words expected to see the several members of the Whig Cabinet and their subaltern functionaries not merely "governing without patronage," but "serving without salary," and advertising in the public journals for candidates of all shades of polities, without distinction, to prove their fitness by public examination or each office as it might happen to fall void. How far such prospects have been realized, and the pledges which gave them countenance fulfilled, let the history of the last six or seven years, but more especilly of the last three or four, make answer. Whig peace has been dishonour—Whig economy has made the revenue bankrupt—Whig reform has excited those convulsive throes throughout the kingdom which are the ordinary harbingers of fatal revolution. As for "government without patronage," we have it not, but the reverse; for of *patronage without government* the amount unexampled and awful. the public money being profusely and disgracefully lavished by Mimisters, who are slaves to the recipients of their own bounty, and who grovel in the dust before those whom they gorge with tribute from the nation's treasury. We are badly enough dealt with in England by these no-patronage Ministers. Here we are eaten up by swarms of commissioners and other vermin; but those who desire to see "no patronage" in perfection had better step across the Irish Channel, and remark how the process of "patronage without government"—or perhaps it might he more correctly said, of government exercised by those who receive the patronage, *not by those who dispense it*—is to this hour carried on. Two instances of the "no patronage" system have long since been stated to us. The first instance is that of a certain counsellor, who was appointed hy Her Majesty's Government to be Assistant-Barrister of a county. The said Assistant Barrister, however, made, as we understand, such "a havoc of blunders" in his very first attempt to discharge his judicial functions, that for every shame he was removed *instanter* to another, less important county, where his ignorance could do less mischief. What says the law in relation to these assistant-barristers, and to the rules which are to regulate their selection? The act provides that none shall be appointed assistant-barristers but those who are of six years' standing at least, and who for two years at least, next preceding, have been practising barristers. This personage, however, never practised at the bar, or left it many years before his late appointment. Is his man's nominator therefore *legal*? Has he the requisites for the judicial function demanded by law? Are they binding? Can they be lawfully enforced This is a nice predicament wherein to place the administration of justice. But it is a case which must inevitably and speedily be inquired into by Parliament. The next case we shall notice is a whacker, of which the merits *sausent aux yeux*, and we can, therefore, afford to dismiss it briefly. Mr. A. B. Blake. we believe a "Privy Councillor," is the chief party, but not the only one connected with this piece of "no patronage" jobbery. One of the first acts of this gentleman as a Privy Councillor, we have been informed, was to "sign and attest Lord Mulgrave's proclamation for a change in the liturgy of our Protestant Established Church," he (Mr. Blake) being a "zealous Roman Catholic." The job in question, however, was his conversion of the Chief Remembrancership of Ireland—for which he still receives a salary of £3,500 per annum, and to which he was appointed in lieu of the Marquis of Wellesley, as to an efficient office—his conversion of it, we say, into an absolute sinecure! And why? Because he became a commissioner (a salaried one, we presume) of the Board of Education, where he acts by no means as a sinecurist, but actively in prosecution of the understood end of that board—viz., the putting down of the Protestant religion and the Protestant interest throughout the whole of Ireland. But how came Mr. Blake to be Chief Remembrancer of Ireland? Lord Wellesley had been so, and paid a deputy out of the income for discharging its duties. However, an effective Chief Remembrancer became a thing desired. Lord Wellesley was provided for by a very liberal salary of, they say, from £4,000 to £5,000 per annum. Mr. Blake's appointment added £3,500 per annum to the public expenditure. However, he did the business, and it was all right. But the learned gentleman being a reputed dabbler in politics, and privy or private councillor to the Lord Lieutenant, could not of course find time for such variety of engagement. So that department which furnished the least ample field to a managing, not to say manœuving, genius, like that of the learned gentleman, was sent to take care of itself (the learned gentleman first taking care of the salary), and the "commissionership," being an attractive theatre for party politics, became his chosen recreation. But how, in the meanwhile, fared the business of the Remembrance's-office, a most important one? We have seen Mr. Blake become Deputy Remembrancer under the name of chief to save Lord Wellesley trouble, the salary of both amounting to about £8,000 per annum. We next find him relieved from the whole duty, though not from a single fraction of the salary, by the additional appointment of a Mr. Acheson Lyle to take the part of Chief Remembrancer under the name of deputy, with a salary over and above both Blake's and Lord Wellesley's of £2,000 per annum—the country thus paying £10,000 a-year for an office of which the whole duties are discharged for one-fifth of the sum! Such is Whig economy, and such the Government without patronage! We tell Mr. Blake that it ill becomes him to swell the clamour against pluralists in the established church, when he sets an example of such offensive and mischievous plurality in his own person. If he be a remembrancer, let him perform the duties. If he will be a commissioner, let him give up the Chief Remembrancer's wages.—*Times, Jan.* 30.

THE LIBEL ON SIR JOHN CONROY.

From our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench it will be perceived that Mr. Lawson, the printer and responsible publisher of this journal, has been sentenced to pay a fine of £200, and to suffer an imprisonment of one month, for an alleged libel upon Sir John Conroy, of whom we do not by any means exaggerate or misdescribe the merits in representing him to have been for a long time past a very notorious individual, reputed to bear not merely delicate but curious relations towards personages in a rank far higher than his own, but the "libel" upon whom consisted of these words—that he had bought an estate in Wales, and "who so capable of answering as Sir John Conroy, whence came the means of paying for it?" Such was the alleged libel, for which a respectable Englishman has been punished by a heavy fine, and by incarceration in a felon's prison. We say nothing now as to the motives which could have induced any man conscious of his own integrity, or feeling the least confidence in his own general character with society, to prosecute a public journal for such words, had they been really libellous, which our able advocate the Attorney-General insisted that they were not, and to which opinion respecting them we, at least, humbly subscribe. Had Sir J. Conroy sustained injury in his reputation from the above sentence in the *Times*, why did he not attempt to establish such wrong before a jury, where the charge, if charge there were, might have been disproved, by the examination of witnesses in open court, where the defendant might have cross-examined such witnesses—where also he might have brought forward witnesses of his own, to justify the truth of any statement he had made, or to explain and extenuate its errors, and where such witnesses would have been rightfully subjected to cross-examination by the plaintiff! Then, let us ask, what has Sir J. Conroy achieved by his criminal prosecution of the *Times*? Has *he cleared his character* by it? Assuredly not; for no human being that gave credit to the imputed charge has had his faith in it impaired or shaken by the testimony of Sir John Conroy—the only testimony offered to his own exculpation. In fact, the worst man in society—the adulterer, the thief, the assassin—is he who has the deepest interest in the permanence of this atrocious law, for such is he against whom the greatest number of accusations are likely to be launched by the press, and he it is to whom the conclusiveness of his own evidence to his own innocence must ever be most indispensable. There is little doubt, that with whatever punishment we have been visited on this occasion, the liberty of the press of England, in whose cause we suffer, must eventually, ay, and promptly, be more than proportionably benefited. This country will not stand much longer such an "idle parade" of judicial forms, such a pedantic "mockery" of justice, as that which the existing law of libel would impose upon the patience of the people. Better at once let judges throw off the mask—supersede by their own authority, in name as well as substance, the functions of a jury, which are rendered ridiculous as well as useless—and, robbing the British subject of that inheritance which the patriotic exertions of Mr. Fox, and of the great advocate of civil liberty, the late Lord Erskine, bequeathed to him, lay it down as the future law of England, that, instead of its being the privilege of the jury to decide upon law as well as fact, the question *of fact* as well as law shall be left exclusively to the judges.—*Times, Feb.* 1.

CANADA.

Among the other intelligence received yesterday by the *Royal William*, is the following from our North American settlements:—

How stand affairs in Canada? This will be the first question asked when the *Royal William* arrives at Liverpool. We will answer it briefly and truly. Since the last invasion of Canada by the sympathising scoundrels near Sandwich, there has been no incursion by an armed body from the United States. There have been rumours and reports of invasions, and burnings, and murders; but all have been false, save that at Caldwell's Manor, near Missisquoi Bay), from the Vermont frontier. This was a most horrible and unpardonable affair; and since Sir John Colborne has demanded from the Governor of Vermont the two marauders who were recognised, he is bound to give them up to be tried for arson. This affair emanated from private malice, and ended with the burning of a few buildings, without the loss of any lives. The following troops, under Sir John M'Donnell, were sent to Missisquoi Bay on receipt of the intelligence:—

"Five companies of the 66th regiment, from St. John's; two companies of the 15th regiment, from Isle aux Noix; two companies of the Grenadier Guards, from Laprairie; two guns with artillery, from St. John's; one troop of Dragoon Guards, from Chambly, and about 30 of the Montreal cavalry. They have all returned to Montreal except the cavalry. All the prisoners taken at Napierville have been sentenced to die; altogether four have been hung at Montreal. The trial of the nine prisoners taken at La Tortue for the murder of Mr. Walker is over. Joseph Robert, Ambroise Sanguinet, Charles Sanguinet, Francois C. Hamelin, Theophile Robert, Jacques Longtin, and Pascal Pinson, are sentenced to death. The court-martial at Kingston has adjourned, after trying the 150 prisoners taken at Prescott, except those in the hospital; in all, ten have been hung, and three pardoned and sent to the States. The following is the list:—

The number of prisoners tried by the Court is..	140
Remaining untried in Fort Henry.....	4
——— in hospital.....	9
Died in hospital.....	2
Queen's evidence.....	4
Total number taken....	159

The court-martial is sitting at London, Upper Canada, to try the prisoners taken near Sandwich, and two have been sentenced to death, and are executed ere this; and from the tone of feeling existing in that part of the province, the probability is, that before this account reaches the eyes of the gentle Queen, half of the Sandwich prisoners will have paid for their piracy with their lives—a heavy and fearful penalty, but one which they incurred recklessly, yet knowingly. Such is the disposition of the invaders and pirates—rebels we cannot call them, for they never were Canadian subjects. With regard to the present state of feeling amongst Americans on the line, we must say there has been an astonishing change within the last two months. The result of the affairs at Prescott and Sandwich has cooled the courage of the sympathisers. No one now talks of raising, an army to invade Canada; but they all wish the Government to demand satisfaction for the destruction of the *Caroline*. The sympathisers now wish to embroil the two countries in a war, but this will be scoffed at by all sensible men here, unless they hang too many of the young prisoners in Canada. Mercy disarms opposition.—*Standard Feb.* 4.

BANKING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank took place on Wednesday at Manchester, which was attended by about 400 shareholders from different parts of the country, to hear a report from a committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the late immense losses of the Bank by the two insolvent firms of Brown and, Powell, and Taylor, Gibson, and Co. In the course of some preliminary remarks the chairman acknowledged that they had "sustained a loss of £375,000. That was a tremendous loss, such a loss as was never experienced by any bank before, and he was only surprised that the confidence of the public and the shareholders had been manifested under such circumstances." The bank, however, was safe with an investment of £1,100,000 "of its money." Mr Gisborne, late M. P., in the course of some animadversions on the management, in respect of the losses incurred, went so far as to assert that "there was more property pledged to the security of every man to whom that bank owed a pound than there was in any other bank in the world." It appeared from the report which was read, that the account of Taylor, Son, and Gibson, with the bank, was opened in 1830, and not reported upon to the Directors until April 1832. The present General Manager of the Bank was not then attached to the head office, but immediately, upon his appointment, he reported to the Board the "then state of this account, among others which appeared irregular." He afterwards again called attention to the "serious liability" incurred with regard to bills passed into the account, which appeared in a very questionable character, and on inquiry turned out to be "accommodation paper of little or no value." It is stated, as an act of justice to the Board, that up to that time they were "utterly ignorant of any risk in this account," but it is difficult to conceive how this can seriously be set up as a justification, excepting so far as to exonerate the Board from any suspicion of direct connivance at the overdrawing or discounting trashy paper. It would appear, from certain statements made to the meeting, that various of the Directors were so little in the habit of attention to their duties, that, when appealed to out of doors for information respecting the progress or proceedings of the Bank, they were obliged to confess their ignorance. On the examination into Taylor Gibson, and Co.'s affairs, which followed, it appeared to the committee appointed to that duty that the risk of loss might be diminished, if not entirely prevented, by extending further support to the concern; but, in thus seeking to avoid a first loss by further advances, the bank got still more deeply involved by various unfortunate casualties not calculated upon, as they should have been, in the course of trading operations; for a destructive fire rendered greater accommodation still necessary, the insurance of the premises, through the negligence of a servant of the house, not having been renewed by the due payment of the premium. The house, too, was saddled with the debts of a bankrupt concern in which incautiously the liabilities of a partnership had been incurred; and, to crown all, came the American panic, "affecting to a dreadful extent the solvency of the connection of this firm, and at the same time depreciating the value of a large stock" of goods on hand suited for those markets. In the course of these transactions, and since their conclusion, the conduct of Messrs. Taylor and Co., is spoken of in terms of commendation, as having shown "every disposition" to further the objects of the bank in the liquidation of the concern. Messrs. Brown and Powell are not so favourably mentioned, as it stated in the report, that in pursuance of their objects the committee of the bank had met from them "with every opposition," and that they "had uniformly represented themselves as possessing property beyond all their engagements." This, however, it must be borne in mind, is the representation of the parties on one side only. But for the loss thus sustained, it appears there was a profit on the banking operations of upwards of £86,000, of which above £45,000 had been paid out in a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent for the half year ending with June last, leaving undivided something more than £40,000. It was explained in vindication of the further dividend now declared, when fully known, that more than the whole of the reserved fund had been absorbed by the losses referred to, many of the shareholders in straitened circumstances had no other means of support to look forward to than the expected dividends on their shares, and the case of one poor widow with 25 shares, was mentioned who had no other means to have recourse to. It may be doubted whether the declaration of a dividend, even under such circumstances of individual hardship or suffering, was justifiable in the state of the bank's affairs. Some severe strictures, and not more so than deserved, were made upon the conduct of the Bank Directors in embarking in trading operations, as was the case when they took upon them to carry on the insolvent concerns alluded to at their own risk, and for the profit of the bank.—(Times.)

The following is the Aggregate Amount of Notes circulated, in England and Wales, by private Banks and by Joint Stock Banks and their Branches, distinguishing Private from Joint Stock Banks, between 29th Sept. and 31st Dec., 1838:—

	£
Private Banks.....	7,599,942
Joint Stock Banks.....	4,625,546
—(Snn.)	£12,225,488

The usual average return of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, embracing the period from the 16th of October, 1838, to the 8th inst., which appeared in last night's *Gazette* gives the following results,---viz., that the average of the month ending the 8th inst., as compared with the average of the month ending the 16th of October, shows a decrease in the circulation of 894,000l., an increase in the deposits of 3846,000l., and a decrease in the stock of bullion of 78,000l., Wherefore it appears that the increase in the liabilities is 3,042,000l., and this represents the increase in the total quantity of money in the month ending the 8th inst., as compared with the month ending the 16th of October, in so far as regards the administration of the currency by the Bank of England.

The yearly comparison is as follows:---The average of the month ending the 8th inst, as compared with the average of the month ending the 6th February, 1838, shows a decrease in the circulation of 714,000l., an increase in the deposits of 933,000l., and a decrease in the stock of bullion of 903,000l., Wherefore it appears that the increase in the liabilities is 219,000l., and this represents the increase in the total quantity of money in the month ending 8th inst. as compared with the month ending the 6th of February, 1838, in so far as regards the administration of the currency by the Bank of England.

The average amount of securities held by the Bank is less by 335,000l., than the average of the three months ending the 16th of October, 1838, and less also by 889,000l., than the average of the three months ending the 6th of February, 1838.

The variations in the stock of bullion have taken place in the following manner and proportion:---

	£
In the month ending the 1st of May, 1838, as compared with the month ending the 6th of February, 1838, there is a decrease of.....	372,000
In the month ending the 24th of July, as compared with the month ending the 1st of May, there is an increase of..	81,000
In the month ending the 16th of October, as compared with the month ending the 24th of July, there is a decrease of..	534,000
And in the month ending the 8th inst. as compared with the month ending the 16th of October, there is a decrease of..	78,000
Which leaves upon balance a decrease of 903,000l.	

The changes and fluctuations in the circulation will appear from the following statement:—

	£
In the month ending the 1st of May, 1838, as compared with the month ending the 4th of February, 1838, there is an increase of.....	291,000
In the month ending the 24th of July, as compared with the month ending the 1st of May, there is an increase of	717,000
In the month ending the 16th of October, as compared with the month ending the 24th of July, there is a decrease of..	918,000
And in the month ending the 8th inst., as compared with the month ending the 16th of October, there is a decrease of..	804,000
Which leaves upon balance a decrease of 714,000l.	

The following are the changes and fluctuations that have taken place in the deposits:—

	£
In the month ending the 1st of May, 1838, as compared with the month ending the 6th of February, 1838, there is a decrease of.....	768,000
In the month ending the 24th of July, as compared with the month ending the 1st of May, there is a decrease of.....	6,000
In the month ending the 16th of October, as compared with the month ending the 24th of July, there is a decrease of..	2,139,000
And in the month ending the 8th inst., as compared with the month ending the 16th of October, there is an increase of..	2,846,000
Which leaves upon balance an increase of 333,000l.	

The following are the average amounts of the circulation, the deposits and the stock of bullion during the period from the 6th of February, 1838, to the 8th inst, inclusive:—

	£
Circulation.....	18,988,000
Deposits.....	10,208,000
Bullion.....	9,631,000

Times Jan. 14.

The following is the Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from 13th Nov., 1838, to 5th Feb., 1839, both inclusive.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,252,000	Securities..	£22,157,000
Deposits..	10,269,000	Bullion.....	8,918,000
—(Sun.)	28,521,000		£31,076,000

BELGIUM.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes on the 9th inst., the financiers, and other *habitués* of the Stock Exchange in that capital now consider the difficulties of the Belgian question at an end, and are directing their attention to the probable elements of a new administration. The Belgian funds were again on the rise. "The Belgian army," this correspondent adds, "is represented as desirous of some incident that might commence the struggle which is no longer hoped for from a government order. The King's absence from the army which if attributed to the war minister is much regretted and invidious comparisons are drawn between his retirement and the numerous reviews of the Dutch army by the Prince of Orange within the last six weeks. The government deprived of the support of the Chamber and beset by the financial party which is ready to cede Luxemburg for a rise of a ¼ per cent in the funds is daily more inclined to the pacific system especially since the retreat of Messrs. Ernst and d'Huart from the cabinet. *Its discouragement too has been augmented by the Queen of England's speech. At one of the late cabinet meetings, the Count de Merode is said to have proposed that in order to save the national honour a feeble corps not more than 4,000 or 5,000 men should be stationed in Luxemburg and withdrawn from the province only* after an exchange of a few shots; and that the same plan should be pursued in Venloo which was to be surrenered only after a few day's siege in order to establish the fact of violence.—*Galignani's Messenger, Feb.* 13.

SPAIN

Our Madrid correspondence of the 4th inst. speaks of a long and highly-interesting memoir as having been presented by the British Ambassador to the Spanish government, on the manufactures, commerce, duties, etc., of the Peninsula, the object of which was to show the advantages of a commercial alliance with England. and to refute the objections raised to a commercial treaty by the Catalonians.—Some degree of political importance was endeavoured to be attached by various parties in Madrid to the visit of Prince George of Cambridge to Andalusia. His Royal Highness had expressed himself in the warmest terms of praise as to the features of the country, the climate, etc.—The friendly tone of Austria, as well as of England, towards the Spanish Government, had tended much to re-establish confidence in the capital.—Advices had been received of some serious disturbances having been caused by the elections at Algesiras, near Gibraltar, where the armed force had to be called in.—Gen. Van Halen had sent in an official report to Government of a slight advantage gained over the Carlists near Nules, after retiring from the fort of Monda.—*Gallignani's Messenger, Feb.* 12.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND PERSIA.

Extract of a letter from Augsburg of the 25th ult. quoted by the *France*:—"The current statements in well informed circles are, that in the marriage contract between the Duke de Leuchtenberg and the Grand Duchees Maria, the Emperor Nicholas insures a revenue of 600,000 roubles per annum to the Grand Duchess, and 100,000 roubles a-year to the Duke. His Imperial Majesty gives them a winter and a summer palace, which with the dependencies, etc., are to be kept up at the expense of the Imperial treasury. No mention is made in the contract of the fortune of the Duke, which amounts at least to 500,000 fr. a-year, and will remain entirely at his own disposal. The most important article is that which relates to the children of the marriage; they are to be imperial grand dukes and grand duchesses, and are to be reckoned in the line of succession to the throne, in case of a failure of the elder branches of the family."

The Persian Ambassador Extaordinary to the Queen of England, Aussein Khan, arrived at Trieste, from Constantiople, *via* Syra, by the 19th ult. His suite is composed of 16 persons, and his largesses to the crews of the steamers in which he made the voyage, are said to have been unusually handsome. He was to set out for London, passing through Vienna, as soon as he should have finished his quarantine.

A letter of the 10th ult. from Constantinople, published in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, says that in consequence of the new misunderstanding with the Shah, it was concluded by most of the English merchants in Constantinople that open hostilities would soon be commenced with the British East India Company. Lord Ponsonby expressed himself with much bitterness on the character of Mirza Mohommed. As the latter could reckon upon the assistance of Russia, some were of opinion that the isle of Karach, in the Persian Gulf, on the restitution of which the Schah strongly insisted, would shortly be evacuated by the English troops. In the mean time armaments were being actively continued in the Russian ports, as if war was inevitable. Similar preparations were being made at Malta. The English squadron in the Medirranean was in the course of the month to receive considerable reinforcements, and part of the fleet stationed at Malta had already been put on the war footing. Three line-of-battle ships were in a few days to sail thence for Smyrna, and were afterwards to be stationed off the Dardanelles, if the state of affairs became complicated.

The last news from Trebizond, received at Constantinople, to the 17th ult., shewed that, although the Shah was by no means well-intentioned towards England, the order prohibiting the entry of British merchandise had not been issued, notwithstanding the often expressed wish of the Shah that such a measure might be adopted. He was supposed to have been stopped from promulgating this order, partly from fear of alienating the merchants, and partly on account of the silk trade, which, if thwarted, would throw a large portion of the population out of employ, and the value of their products, they being occupied in the rearing of silk-worms, were known to be nearly equal to that of all foreign imported manufactures.—Mr. Bell was in the interior of the country, the rumour of his capture by the Russians being unfounded; and his absence from the coast was the cause of no intelligence having been received from him.—*Galignanis Messenger, Feb.* 7.

The *Journal de Smyrne* of the 19th ult. informs us that the English corvette, *Hazard*, Captain Wilkinson, arrived at Smyrna on the 16th from Malta and Corfu, to relieve the *Talbot*, which was to sail with the first fair wind for the Bay of Bescica, with stores for the *Tyne* frigate stationed there and then to proceed to Malta.—Prince Puckler Muskau arrived on the 15th at Bournabat, where a residence had been prepared for him by the Prussian Consul. The prince had been nearly lost off Rhodes. The ship, which had anchored in a dangerous bay, was assailed by a violent hurricane, which drove hear from her anchors; and it was with the utmost risk that she passed over a reef of rocks and got out to sea. Here her masts were carried away, and she was in danger of foundering, when she was fortunately descried by the English sloop of war, *Beacon*, Captain Graves, who sent an officer and twenty men on board, by whom she was with difficulty carried into the Bay of Marmarice. The Prince had been received at Aidin by Tahyr Pacha, with every mark of distinction, and the Pacha had sent one of the officers of his household to attend the Prince to Smyrna with strict orders to defray all the expenses of the journey."—*Galignanis Messenger, Feb.* 7.

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